ION SALES.
POMEROY & CO.
Foster, Real Estate and General ... 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
BUSINESS PROPERTY
-AV. AND HALSTED-ST.,
AUCTION,
THE PREMISES,
October 11, at 3 p. m.
... substantially built 3-story brick ... 72 Milwaukee-av., occupied ... with dwellings on second and ... for $1,420 per annum. ... and 165 North Halsted-st., 162 Milwaukee-av. building, making a ... business streets. On No. 165 there is ... as store and dwelling. The whole ... separately. The title to the property ... warrantee deed. Abstracts fur...
... waukee-av. property, only $3,000 in ... assume a mortgage of $8,000 due ... at 9 per cent, and balance in 3 ...
... rty to one buyer, $4,000 cash, the ... above mortgage of $8,000 due ... ½ in 3 years, ½ in 4 years at 7 per ...
... be required on day of sale, and ... by Nov. 1 next. ... inquire of JOHN CULVER, ... POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
Annual Sale
AT
EVANSTON
OF
Residence Lots,
AUCTION,
THE GROUND,
Y, OCT. 15, 1873.
... FRIDAY'S SALE ... Randolph-st., ... NITURE, ... Oct. 17, at 9 1-2 o'clock. ... ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
AUCTION, ... Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock, ... New Billiard Table, ... Sold by order of Geo. W. Camp... ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
AUCTION ... LOTS ... AUCTION ... 1873, at 2:30 O'Clock, ...
... & WILLIAMS, ...

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1873. NUMBER 53.

DRESS GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

STATE & WASHINGTON,

Will, on MONDAY, Oct. 13, exhibit full lines of Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Suits, Laces, Velvets, Woolens, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., Flannels, Blankets, and Carpets, &c., &c., and specialties in all their principal Departments, rivaling in elegance and fabric all previous importations.

FINANCIAL.

Preston, Kean & Co., BANKERS,

SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st. | WEST SIDE, Cor. Randolph & Halsted-sts.

We receive the accounts of Merchants, Bankers, and others.

Our South Side Bank will remove to 100 Washington-st. as soon as building is completed.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

N.E. Cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

CHICAGO.

BENJ. V. PAGE, Pres. F. C. TAYLOR, Vice-Pres. C. D. SHERMAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: BENJ. V. PAGE, late V.-P. Mechan. Nat. Bank; FRANK C. TAYLOR; N. S. BOUTON, Pres. Union Foundry Works; HENRY R. PAYSON; M. D. OGDEN, Ogden, Sheldon & Co.; GEORGE TAYLOR, Ex-City Comptroller.

The accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, and manufacturers solicited.

Foreign exchange at lowest rates.

REMOVAL!

The State Savings Institution

HAS REMOVED TO ITS NEW BUILDING, ON THE OLD SITE,

80 AND 82 LA SALLE-ST.,

Directly west of the old Court-House.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

FOR SALE.

BACK-GAMMON AND CHESS BOARDS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

FISH!

Just received and for sale low:
100 Cases ¼ Sardines.
100 Cases ½ Sardines.
4,000 lbs Fresh Smoked Halibut.
4,000 Boxes No. 1 Herring.
2,500 Half-Barrels No. 1 Whitefish.
2,500 Kits No. 1 Whitefish.
1,000 Cases 2-lb Peaches.
500 Cases 3-lb Peaches.

By J. H. DIX,
Wholesale Dealer in Fish and Provisions, 66 and 68 South Water-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of ELMENDORF & LYBRAND is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. F. ELMENDORF,
J. W. LYBRAND.

Chicago, Oct. 13, 1873.

The undersigned, successors to ELMENDORF & LYBRAND, under the firm name of ELMENDORF & CO., solicit a continuance of the generous patronage of the late firm.

With increased facilities we are amply prepared to transact business entrusted to us, and give it prompt attention and dispatch.

ELMENDORF & CO.

F. F. ELMENDORF,
ELIPHALET NOTT.
Oct. 13, 1873.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, etc., tri-weekly, at 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

GRAND CHARITY NIGHT!

AT THE

Inter-State Industrial

EXPOSITION!

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE

Yellow Fever Victims,

This Monday Evening, Oct. 13.

Let there be a turnout worthy of Chicago, and commensurate with the distressing needs of the unfortunates.

Let us remember the world-wide generosity to our own stricken city, just two years ago.

Let each individual remember that if he will induce or cause even ONE person to go, or to buy a ticket, WHO WOULD NOT OTHERWISE DO SO, he will be the means of accomplishing positive good for the unfortunates.

TURN OUT! GO YOURSELF! GET YOUR FRIENDS TO GO! Help to fill the enormous building! Help to swell the sum to be realized!

Tickets Only 50 Cents Each.

For sale at the door as usual. They can also be had at BUCK & RAYNER'S Drug Store, corner of State and Madison-sts., either singly or in quantities.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,

107 STATE-ST.

PAPER HANGINGS, BEDDING, AND WINDOW SHADES.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE,

148 & 150 Wabash-av., Chicago.

First-Class Accommodations for 150 Guests.

Terms, $2.00 per Day.

Located in the centre of business, near Illinois Central, C., B. & Q., and M. C. Railroads.

E. L. CARHART, Proprietor.

N. N. WEST, Clerk, formerly of the Old City Hotel and Richmond House.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 878 Broadway, N. Y.

T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WEBSTER & EASTMAN,

GRAIN COMMISSION,

112 LA SALLE-ST.

We have paid all drafts, with bills of lading attached, against shipments of Grain, during the panic, and will so continue to do, giving prompt attention to all business entrusted to us.

Reference: First National Bank, Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

LUNCHES

BY THE LADIES OF THE

Union Park Congregational Church,

WILL BE CONTINUED

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,

At 172 Madison-st., near LaSalle. Entire bill, 50c.

Union National Bank.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29, 1873.

IN LIQUIDATION.—Notice is hereby given that the Union National Bank of Chicago has, by an affirmative vote of its shareholders, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, been placed in liquidation, under the provisions of Section 42 of the National Currency Act. The holders of its notes, and other creditors, are notified to present for payment the notes and other claims against the Association.

G. A. IVES, Cashier.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 167 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,860 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

PHANTOM POWDER.

"PHANTOM."

"Elgin's Phantom Powder." Ladies will find this the nicest, whitest, softest, prettiest of face powders. None should fail to try it. You are sure to be delighted with the SURPASSING BEAUTY it gives to the complexion. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents per box. The trade supplied by Messrs. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

HOMES

FOR SALE, on Warren-av., east of Hoyne-st. Two very desirable places for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICE, and only ONE-FIFTH required down, balance can run at 8 per cent. Immediate possession. If not sold soon, they will be for rent.

GEO. SCOVILLE, Room 23, 126 Washington-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER No. 2, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Monday) Evening at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. By order of the H. P.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Union National Bank of Chicago.

Important Letter Addressed to It by the Other City Banks.

Its Probable Early Reopening.

President Grant's Views of the Crisis, and the Way to Improve Its Lessons.

What Measures He Would Urge upon Congress if It Were Now in Session.

Secretary Richardson Explains How the Government Came to Lose by the Cooke Failure.

A Report in Cleveland that Notes of the Michigan Southern Road Have Gone to Protest.

The Situation Elsewhere Without Change.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

On Saturday the following courteous document was signed by the undermentioned banks and bankers of this city, and handed to the officers of the Union National Bank:

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1873.

To the President and Directors of the Union National Bank of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned bankers of Chicago, believing that there is no obstacle in the way of your institution resuming business with undiminished capital, and recognizing the advantage to Chicago and the Northwest that will result from keeping the banking capital of this centre intact, take this occasion to express their undiminished good will and sincere hope that you will determine to reopen at once. We will add that we have the same confidence in the solvency of the Union National Bank that we had before the occurrence of the late financial disorder.

With assurance of high regard, we remain, etc.,

H. F. EAMES,
President Commercial National Bank;
ORSON SMITH,
Corn Exchange National Bank;
GEO. STURGES,
President Northwestern National Bank;
C. B. SAWYER,
President Fifth National Bank;
J. IRVING PEARCE,
President Third National Bank;
P. C. MAYNARD,
President National Bank of Commerce;
D. D. SPENCER,
President State Savings Institution;
GEO. SCHNEIDER,
President National Bank of Illinois;
B. F. ALLEN,
President Cook County National Bank;
WM. F. ENDICOTT,
President Central National Bank;
F. C. TAYLOR,
Vice-President Fourth National Bank;
S. W. RAWSON,
President Union Trust Company;
JAMES W. SCOVILLE,
President Prairie State Loan and Trust Company;
HENRY GREENEBAUM,
President German National Bank;
CHARLES F. GREY,
President Hide and Leather Bank;
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
President of the Marine Company of Chicago;
JOS. SAM REED,
Cashier Mechanics' National Bank;
A. D. REED,
City National Bank;
JOSEPH O. RUTTER,
President Traders' National Bank;
J. V. CLARKE,
President Hibernian Bank.

This expression of personal good wishes and of confidence in the soundness of the National Bank, on the part of nearly all the financial institutions of the city, will not only prove gratifying to the officers and Directors of that institution, but will assure its depositors and customers, both in and out of the city, that it is abundantly able to meet all claims upon it without trenching upon its capital or surplus, amounting to $1,300,000. As we stated on Saturday, the liabilities of the bank have been reduced from $6,600,000 on the 2d of September, to less than $1,800,000 at the present time.

The only remaining obstacle to its resumption is a technical difficulty created by the National Banking act, which prescribes a certain formality in a case where a National Bank has gone into voluntary liquidation. We stated yesterday that it was the opinion in financial circles that the bank would reopen on Tuesday. Mr. Magruder, the Deputy Comptroller of Currency, who has been here during the "crisis," left for Washington on Saturday, with the necessary papers to meet the technical requirements of the law.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S VIEWS.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The views of President Grant on the financial situation were expressed in substance yesterday during conversation. In the first place, he thought that the panic generally throughout the country differed essentially, both in cause and effect, from any similar event of which he had knowledge. When such events have heretofore taken place, distrust had been occasioned as to the currency in circulation. Every one in possession of currency would rush to the banks with it, or spend it in the most liberal manner; but now currency, instead of being depreciated, is actually becoming daily more valuable. In response to a question, he said he thought he saw in passing events the

FIRST STEPS TOWARD RESUMPTION.

He said that panics generally occur when the country lacks prosperity, such as from the failure of the crops, over-purchases from abroad, etc. In this instance, the panic has occurred in the midst of the greatest general prosperity. The aid recently rendered in the purchase of an unusually large number of bonds was not so much real as moral. "The fact is," the President said, "the money corporations of the country had become stampeded, and in turn startled and stampeded the whole country. Had not the Treasury seemed to aid them in some way, the fright would have become more general, and the consequence to the country more fatal." As it was, he really believed the effect was

GOING TO BE BENEFICIAL

in many ways to the country at large, though the cost to some individuals deserving of a better fate may be great. A return to a specie basis can never be effected except by a shrinkage of values. This shrinkage has now taken place, the disasters sure to come upon individuals have already overtaken them, and the President sincerely hoped the advantage might be retained in order to reach a solid financial basis. Already the currency has appreciated to about

PAR WITH SILVER.

He wondered that silver is not now pouring out. When this should take place, his theory was that the country could absorb from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 of it. This would prove a great benefit in several ways. It would supply a market for a number of years for the product of our mines, now becoming a drug; it would take the place of $40,000,000 of fractional currency,—about the amount of change that experience has proven to be necessary for the transaction of business,—and will become the currency which will be hoarded in small amounts. He believed that silver once more in circulation, greenbacks would never be at a discount for silver. All fluctuations from that point would be in the appreciation of the value of our paper money.

AS TO LEGISLATION,

the President said he had thought much upon the subject; and, if he were now engaged in writing his annual message to Congress, he should recommend positive authority to reissue the $44,000,000 reserve, a free banking law with the same protection to bill-holders as now, a repeal of the clause requiring a reserve for the protection of depositors—a percentage of the other reserve to be in gold, and that increased in regular rates until the whole reserve would be in gold. This could be safely affected by requiring such institutions to save the whole or a large percentage of gold interest paid to banks on their bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States for the protection of bill-holders. He also favored an absolute prohibition of the payment of interest on deposits. The President did not contend that he would be right in these recommendations, but they embodied views which unaided reflection had brought to him. There was no question but that much demoralizing and injurious speculation and gambling was caused by the accumulation of capital in large centres by the

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

during a portion of the year when money is not required for moving products. This leads country bankers, merchants, and others to deposit in city banks, principally in New York, to make this money earn something during the period when they do not wish to use it. The banks paying interest on deposits cannot afford to hold the money idle, hence gambling in fancy stocks, millions of which, as an investment, would not support a family even in the most economical manner. Referring to the building of

RAILROADS THAT ARE NOT WANTED,

and which cannot for years pay running expenses, etc., such gambling and speculation had, he trusted, received a blow from which they never would recover. The President said that, unless his mind should undergo a change, he would recommend

A POST-OFFICE BANK.

This would give an institution in which everybody would have great confidence, within reach of every one who can approach a money-order post-office. He should recommend the payment of 4 per cent to depositors, and the conversion of deposits either into outstanding United States bonds, or into new 4½ per cent bonds, and the taking up of a corresponding amount of those outstanding.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury states that he was not previously aware of the fact that, at the time of its failure, the First National Bank of Washington had on deposit Government money in excess of the security of $100,000 in United States bonds and otherwise, required to be deposited with the United States Treasury, as security for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the public moneys deposited with the banks. Judge Richardson says, however, that occurrences of this kind are not unusual, and that it occasionally happens that in the course of business an amount of public money is sometimes temporarily deposited with Government depositaries in excess of actual securities given by them.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—All through the city an uneasy feeling exists among mechanics and laborers engaged in various manufacturing branches, on account of the dull outlook for the fall and winter. In some places the hands continue to work at reduced wages, and in the remainder strikes have taken place. Trouble is expected this week among the carpet manufacturers of the city and vicinity, but thus far no strikes have occurred.

At last night's meeting of the

STRIKERS OF THE SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

referred to in a previous dispatch, delegates were present from all the large foundries and workshops, and the opinion was unanimous that the employers look upon the present strike as a feeler, and if the Southwark men are whipped, the entire body of Philadelphia workmen are whipped. It was announced that the men in Morris & Tasker's, Pascal Iron Works, and other large establishments in the city, would each subscribe $1 weekly to support the strikers. A committee was appointed to wait on Morris, of Southwark, on Monday at 1 p.m.

THE SILK MILLS.

Only one silk mill in Paterson, New Jersey, is is now running on full time. Several establishments have entirely ceased operations. Caution is the watchword in the money market, and prudence is being carried to an extreme which is crippling firms that could, with a little forbearance weather the storm. Country dealers are embarrassed, and country banks are so sorely pressed for funds that the checks of not a few are rejected, even as deposits in our city institutions. The last instance of bank-skinning is that of certain

BANKS HOLDING CITY FUNDS,

who decline to pay city employes money on their checks, given them by City-Treasurer Widener in payment of their monthly salaries. Many of these checks are under $100, yet the banks refuse to cash them, although they have city's money in their vaults to do so; and the unfortunate holders are forced to go on the street and sell them at a discount of 3 to 5 per cent to outside speculators and sharpers.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 12.—The all-absorbing topic of conversation is the tightness of the money market. So far, no failures have been reported here. Bankers are confident that they can resume full payment of all demands in a few days. Those having small balances in the banks are very uneasy on account of the long suspension. Almost every dry-goods and grocery house in the city has agreed to receive certified checks in payment of goods, which aids all doing business through the banks to continue their business, and place confidence in the banks. The First National Bank has just received large remittances from their cattle loans, which have placed them, beyond all doubt, as safe as before the panic. It is reported that this bank alone had $500,000 loaned to cattle-dealers, which, on account of the disturbance in financial affairs, could not be disposed of.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Rumors circulated here Saturday that several leading manufacturing houses were intending to cut down their working force in consequence of the general tightness of the money market. Inquiry revealed the fact that a few firms are discharging small gangs of workmen employed on piece-work during the summer. Most of the manufacturing establishments have very large stocks on hand, and are waiting to sell. It is their habit to dismiss part of their force every fall. Jewett & Root, the leading stove-makers, have not discharged any of their men, as reported. Buffalo manufacturers are by no means cramped, but were never in better condition.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.—Money is very close, the demands on banks for discounts unprecedented, and a good deal of distress is being felt among business men. Notes of the Lake Shore Railroad to the amount of over $200,000, held by the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company in payment for rails, are said to have gone to protest on Saturday, the 11th. Business in all departments is still quite brisk, but, unless relief comes soon, some of the manufacturers will have to shut down.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Little Improvement Reported in the Condition of Memphis.

The City Almost Deserted, and the Funds of the Relief Societies Exhausted.

Chicago's Grand Rally To-Night for the Aid of the Sufferers.

Money and Supplies Going Forward from Other Quarters.

AT MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 12.—The weather remains unfavorable. A warm day, and musky, chilly evening has succeeded, and although few new cases are reported by the physicians, we hear of them in different localities from those heretofore reported. The disease is now on every street throughout the city, and, although everything possible is being done to prevent the spread of the contagion, it moves on regardless of all the combined efforts of our medical fraternity, good advice, disinfectants, etc., etc. The day has been

UNUSUALLY QUIET,

but few people appearing on the streets, the larger portion of the community taking advantage of the holiday, and leaving for a brief respite in the country. Those that remained have wandered through the streets like lost sheep, searching in vain for a breath of air untainted by lime, carbolic acid, or other disinfectant. All

THE RELIEF SOCIETIES

continue to be active in attending to the wants of their members.

The Masonic fraternity report but one new case to-day, have buried five, and have sick nearly sixty. Their funds are nearly exhausted.

The Odd Fellows have buried a few to-day, and have a large list of sick. Their funds are completely exhausted.

The Knights of Pythias make no reports, but can be seen at work. Of their financial condition I could not learn.

The firemen have six cases on hand, and report handsome donations from their brethren throughout the country.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROFFERED.

Mrs. Dr. A. Gould, Drs. J. Murray Ryan and E. D. Hilliard, of Chicago, and Dr. George Palmer, of New York, arrived to-day, and tendered their services to the Howards, who gladly availed themselves of their noble sacrifice.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ABROAD

are quite small to-day, owing doubtless to its being a holiday. To-morrow's report will no doubt be very large.

THE DEATH LIST.

The disease has not been so fatal to-day. Our Board of Health made the following report for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, Oct. 11, 1873: G. A. McDougal, 31; J. Buchanan; M. Perry, 16; H. F. Goldbaum, 28; E. McDonough, 19; Mary Werner, 15; Mrs. Couness, 36; J. F. Landford; A. Howe, 32; L. F. Goldstein, 28; Mrs. Arnold, 22; Thomas Collins, 40; Mrs. A. F. Heins, 30; Patrick Fitz, 25; J. Buchart, 60; E. Winters, 79; Kate Grady, 38; Nora Sullivan, 24; Mary Egilmore, 16; —Rogers, 50; Minnie Hughes, colored, 16; Bettie Nolan, 16; L. S. Histon, 30; G. A. Levasseur, 27; Margaret Arnold, 37; John A. Bryan, 12; Alexander Phillnott, 34; W. J. Clements, 46; Mrs. A. E. Kromly, 30; Mrs. Junkerman, 40; John Fenton, 50; Daniel J. Scanlan, 37; Arthur F. Howe, 29; Mrs. B. J. Denoran, 35; J. T. Smith, 30; August Beiger, 45; Mrs. K. Furgeson, 25; Owen Daley, 26; Charles Bruner, 12; Ida Riley, 7 months; John G. Gibbs, 35; James F. Barton, 48; Ida B. King, 21; George Lume 28.

A CHANGE OF WEATHER

is anxiously looked forward to, and the weather-wise predict frost by to-morrow night. Some entertain hopes of a slight frost in the morning. God grant it may soon come, and be heavy enough to kill vegetation.

H. L. Heston, of Nashville, sleeping-car conductor on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, died of the fever to-day, and C. Canning Smith, Deputy United States District Attorney.

[To the Associated Press.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 12.—The streets to-day were almost entirely deserted. There were no crowds of citizens going to and from church, no pleasure vehicles, nothing but hearses and attendants flying to the cemetery and as quickly returning to receive another victim of the terrible scourge. The ceremony of burial has long since been shorn of its solemn formality. To meet the demands for the removal of the dead, undertakers are required to move with a celerity more becoming merchandise transports in the midst of the busiest season. Occasionally a vehicle containing the visiting-committee of the day of some Relief Association was passed at a rapid pace, but aside from these the city presented

A MOST GLOOMY PICTURE.

A perceptible change in temperature set in about 3 o'clock this afternoon, and by nightfall gave promise of frost, in the event of which a check in the spread of the disease may be expected, but a fearful increase in mortality will surely follow. A slight abatement of the disease is manifest to-day, as but few new cases are reported by the various committees, and but 32 deaths from all causes.

The following card from Commissary Agent Nealis, which appears in the *Appeal* to-morrow morning, explains as to the

DISPOSITION OF SUPPLIES

furnished by President Grant, and from private sources:

U. S. COMMISSARY AND CITIZENS' RELIEF ASS'N, No. 38 MADISON STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.

We have filled requisitions for all charitable institutions in Shelby County for at least one month's provisions, also all orders from the Howard Association drawn on us, as also all orders from the Relief Committee drawn on us to date; and only incurred an expense of about $300 to the Citizens' Relief Association. We are in receipt of two car-loads of provisions from the United States Government, which will be ready for distribution to-day. I will here state that I will be happy to supply all destitute persons upon application, indorsed by the proper authorities.

(Signed) W. NEALIS, Commissary.

The following is the day

REPORT OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS'

Visiting Committee: H. S. Reynold, F. S. Jukes, A. Hunnan, and H. Shultz convalescing; L. S. Heston, died at 4 a. m.; Mrs. Hunnan and two children down; J. Vanah, worse; George Tweedy, better; Moran, doing well; William Yancy, better; Miss Lucy Yancy down.

THE MASONIC BOARD OF RELIEF

report that on Friday they buried four, on Saturday four, and to-day six members of their fraternity,—making thirteen in the three days,—and that the number of cases under treatment and requiring constant attention is about sixty,—an increase of eight new cases since yesterday. The workers in the craft are physically exhausted, their treasury exhausted, the contributed fund drained, and themselves pensioners upon the charity of the brethren throughout the country. They have assurance that remittances will be received from various lodges to-morrow.

THE ODD FELLOWS' RELIEF

Board report twelve new cases to-day, some of whom, however, were of several days duration, and one found dead when visited by the Committee. This verifies former statements, that there are a number of cases occurring daily that are not reported to any of the societies for various reasons. One of the most prominent is that in which friends of the invalid seek to effect a cure without the aid of a doctor. The

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

buried one of their members to-day. Another died during the day, and they will lose another to-night. They have now some five or six cases, some of which are in a fair way of recovery.

A PHYSICIAN INTERVIEWED.

In a conversation between Dr. L. P. Blackburn and one of the *Appeal* reporters, the former gave it as his opinion that the back-bone of the scourge was broken, and that the entire abatement of the disease only a matter of time; that a large number of the afflicted, with proper attention, will recover, and that fatality will not necessarily occur except in cases not properly cared for. Among

THE DEATHS TO-DAY

is that of C. Canning Smith, United States Commissioner for the Western District of Tennessee, an esteemed citizen and lawyer of high standing in the ranks of the bar of Memphis. The number of deaths from all causes is 57; of yellow fever, 46; of other causes, 11.

T. S. Jukes, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias for this State, is down with the fever, and the duties of his office have devolved upon W. H. Moyston. This order has patients, and no money in their treasury, the demand upon them for aid to the suffering brotherhood having exhausted their relief funds.

CONFUSION IN THE CITY.

Owing to the confusion and general demoralization existing, the police force of the city has been greatly reduced. The city railroad has been compelled to reduce the number of cars on each of the lines one-fourth, and the Superintendent says that the number running do not yield the expenses of the drivers.

AT SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 12.—The interments to-day were as follows: Child, white, no age; Geo. M. Lananone, 9; Sophia Jane, 17; J. B. Doll, 24; Norman, no age; Mrs. August Erickson, 24; George W. Haymakauers, 36; Mary Gill, 26; Jesse Williams, black, 3; Maria Ray, 14 days William Hendricks, 30; John Sloan, 18. The telegraphers are all well.

AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 12.—The steamer Keokuk, reported as having four of her crew down with yellow fever, was forbidden to land this morning, and passed up the Ohio.

THE RELIEF MOVEMENT.

CHICAGO.

It should not be forgotten that the receipts for admission to the Exposition this evening will be donated to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers at Memphis and Shreveport. Every citizen of Chicago should feel a pride in swelling the sum that will assuage the suffering of the sick and bury the dead in the plague-stricken cities. We who live in this Northern climate, exempt, as we fortunately are, from such epidemics, can hardly conceive the condition of Memphis and Shreveport, where "the terror flieth by night and the pestilence walketh at noonday." Those who can afford it have fled for safety, but thousands remain, and must remain, exposed to infection. The cities are vast hospitals, business is suspended, the shadow of death hangs over them, the streets are silent, the dead are buried by night, and those who are attacked languish for medical attendance, care, and nourishment, [which, if adequately supplied, might rescue them from the grave. The poor are very destitute, and immediate aid is a crying necessity.

When the fire turned hundreds of thousands out of house and home in Chicago, Memphis, out of her noble generosity, sent us the magnificent contribution of $82,000. Shreveport did as much according to her ability, and now, when the hand of affliction lays heavily upon them, we are invited to return measure for measure.

With this object in view, the Managers of the Exposition decided to turn that building—erected in commemoration of the recovery of Chicago from her calamity—into an immense contribution-box, and everybody is requested to put something in. Who will refuse? There should be a multitude present to-night that will eclipse the large crowd present last Thursday. Every one should go to-night, whether he has been there before or whether he intends to go again. Those who cannot go themselves should send representatives, or they can buy tickets and remain away. Employers should send their employes, and each citizen should be a Committee of One to secure a result that will be a credit to the city and a substantial benefit to those who are bowed down by sickness and sorrow. Of course, holders of commutation tickets or passes would scorn to use them on such an occasion.

Mention was made in these columns yesterday that Mr. Potter Palmer paid $100 for the first two tickets sold for to-night, Mr. H. H. Taylor $200 for the last two, and Mr. George Ladin $100 for another couple. Many others will undoubtedly follow their example. The indications are that not only will the building be filled, but that the beauty and the fashion of the city will be largely represented. It will be a brilliant throng,—such an audience as can be seen but once in a lifetime.

Many of the exhibitors have determined to devote a portion of their receipts to the good cause. Among others, we are authorized by Mr. Trefoy, of the Garden City green-house, to state that he will donate half of the proceeds of the sale of flowers and plants at his stand during the entire day.

Tickets are only 50 cents. Special tickets have been printed for this evening. They can be purchased at the door, as usual, and also at Buck & Rayner's drug-store, at the corner of State and Madison streets.

We conclude this appeal for the distressed with the following lines appropriate in this connection:

The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The fair grounds were kept open to-day, and gate-money amounting to $1,000 or $1,500 was appropriated to the Memphis sufferers. A percentage of the receipts of the refreshment booths, and several premium articles, such as flour, cornmeal, plows, and a reaper were also donated to the same cause. The Masons of this city will send fully $2,000 to their brethren in Memphis. The Merchants' Exchange has collected $750. The German societies are raising handsome subscriptions for the assistance of their countrymen there, and all classes of citizens are engaged in raising funds for the stricken city.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 12.—The Cairo Commandery collected $100 to-day within two hours after hearing that it would be asked by Knight Templars. This amount was forwarded by telegraph.

The Stricken City.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 11.

A gentleman called at the *Gazette* office last evening who left Memphis Wednesday noon. He gives a most gloomy and sorrowful account of the situation in that city. Not the half of the awful ravages of the epidemic has been reported, and no picture, he says, can be drawn in colors too black of the want, destitution, and suffering that prevail.

The day before he left the number of deaths reached the frightful aggregate of 102. Let the reader stop a moment to think what this means. The population of the city may be put at 40,000. But of this number fully 10,000 have fled the city, leaving a population of, say 30,000. In a city of the size of Cincinnati, an epidemic as severe as that which now afflicts Memphis would sweep off more than 700 a day, or 5,000 a week. Or the terrible fact may be put in another way: In a single day this week the mortality in Memphis, with 30,000 population, was within six as large as it was in Cincinnati, with a population of 250,000, during the entire week. On the day succeeding the departure of our informant, the number of deaths was reported at 88, and a private letter received by him says the suffering was terrible beyond conception. There were lying sick with fever on Tuesday, it was estimated, 1,200 persons. Business of all kinds was suspended. No one thought of the panic or of money-getting, but only for life and the means of saving it.

The gentleman tells us that Memphis made no appeal for aid until it was fairly wrung from her by the gravity of the crisis. Truthful reports of the death-rate, he says, were not sent away, and it was only known in the city itself how large it was. Memphis itself raised over $40,000 for the relief of the sufferers before she asked her sister cities to contribute. Then her cry went out. Last Friday morning the papers throughout the country published the brief and modest request for assistance, and since then relief has been going forward, but not in abundance enough to meet the demands.

The yellow fever, he says, differs from most diseases in that the services of a nurse are more necessary even than those of a doctor. Good nurses are paid $4 and $5 per day. If 1,000 or 1,200 persons are sick in a single day, a large sum of money is needed for this single item. Then add the total cessation of business, the satisfying the wants of the poor, and, in a word, the supplying the needs of a large town, almost entirely helpless, and the demand the city makes on the charity—no, we will not say the charity, but the common humanity—of the country becomes imperative.

FOREIGN.

Chambord's Reply to the Overtures from the Monarchists Awaited in Paris.

Elections to Fill Vacancies in the Assembly Carried by the Republicans.

Bazaine's Justificatory Memoir Read Before the Court-Martial.

Rumor of an Engagement Between the Spanish Insurgent and Government Vessels.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The Count de Chambord was at Salsburg to-day. He visited the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and received a deputation from France. What reply he gave to the deputation is unknown, but it will probably reach this city about the middle of the present week. A committee of monarchical members of the Assembly will meet on the 17th, to receive and consider the Count's final reply, and will communicate the result of their deliberations to the Bureaux of the Assembly on the next day.

The *Bien Public* says ex-President Thiers has not been seen with M. Gambetta since his return to Paris; that he will hold aloof from all cabals, but will defend the liberties and sovereignty of the people before the Assembly.

M. Rouher, at the solicitation of members of the Right, will call a meeting of Imperialists, to be held on the 15th inst., for the purpose of appealing to the people to support compromise, in case concessions are made by the Monarchists.

PARIS, Oct. 12, via LONDON, Oct. 13.—Elections to fill vacant seats in the Assembly took place to-day in four Departments. Partial returns from Toulouse show that M. De Remusat, who ran against Niel, nephew of the late Marshal Niel, and candidate of the Right, has been elected in Haute Garonne; and three other Departments—Puy de Dome, Loire, and Nievre—have been carried by the Republicans by overwhelming majorities.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—M. Riviere's report against Bazaine says: "Eleven thousand soldiers of the army surrendered at Metz died while prisoners in Germany. It would have been preferable, and more glorious, if those lives had been lost in a sortie from the city. The honor of the army is symbolized in its flags. Bazaine, instead of destroying those flags, and thereby lessening the humiliation of surrender, delivered them to the enemy."

Duke d'Aumale, President of the Court Martial, yesterday ordered Bazaine's justificatory memoir to be read. It deals briefly with only the chief points of the indictment, relates events, and leaves the charges unanswered; holds lieutenants responsible for the bad execution of the movements ordered; regrets that they have now turned against him; and concludes with the statement that events were stronger than the writer, whose conscience reproaches him with nothing.

The President directed the prisoner to rise and remain standing during the reading of the heads of the indictment. The Marshal exhibited deep emotion when the part was reached wherein he is accused of not doing everything prescribed by duty and honor.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—There is a doubtful rumor in circulation that a conspiracy has been discovered to assassinate Senor Castelar.

The Alphonsists Club has issued a manifesto declaring that the time has come to prepare for the accession of Don Alphonso to the throne of Spain.

Senor Castelar yesterday paid an official visit to Gen. Sickles, American, and Mr. Layard, British Minister.

A large number of Carlists, who were defeated at La Joaqua, have taken refuge in France. They first made a large funeral pyre, and burned all the bodies of their dead.

A dispatch from La Palma, near Cartagena, dated Saturday afternoon, reports that the commander of the insurgent frigates promised to offer battle that day to the Government squadron off the port. Cannonading had been heard for the last two hours, and it was believed that a naval fight was in progress. The British, French, German, and Italian men-of-war had arrived at Escombreras. Merchant vessels were leaving the harbor of Cartagena, and foreigners who remained were hurriedly preparing to quit the city.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—There was immense open-air demonstration at Cork yesterday in favor of Fenian amnesty, home rule, and the rights of labor. Twenty thousand persons took part in the proceedings, which were accompanied with much disorder.

CASUALTIES.

Serious Accident to a Balloon "Professor."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINAMAC, Ind., Oct. 12.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, Prof. R. A. Palmer made his second grand balloon ascension from the county fair-grounds at this place. A very strong wind was blowing at the time. All went well until the balloon was near the ground, when it again started to rise. The ropes became entangled in a tree top, and the Professor coming in contact with a limb, lost his hold and fell about forty feet, being very badly injured. No bones were broken, and it is hoped he will recover.

Fatal Accident in Peoria, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Oct. 12.—A fatal accident happened at the new round-house of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, about 11 o'clock last night. The head-wiper, named Patrick Layton, whose duty it is to guide the turn-table to the track, so that the engine and tender can back into the stall, neglected to bolt the doors back, and left one swinging. The backing tank struck this, and, pushing it in, started a heavy iron column out of place, thus letting the heavy rafters above down on the unfortunate man, crushing him to an almost shapeless mass.

Recovery of the Body of a Sailor Drowned in the Menominee River.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 12.—The body of J. H. Edwards, first mate of the schooner A. B. Moore, was found afloat in the Menominee River this forenoon. Edwards fell off the monkey-rail of a vessel as she was leaving port on the evening of the 4th inst. All efforts to recover the body had proved vain. The Coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of accidental drowning, and the remains were inclosed in a metallic case, and will be forwarded to Buffalo, where his family reside.

Skull Broken.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 12.—At Viroqua, Wis., while some persons were moving a building, the chain by which they were drawing the building broke. A piece of iron was violently thrown into the house, which hit a man in the head, breaking his skull, from which his brains passed out.

FIRES.

At South Lebanon, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH LEBANON, O., Oct. 12.—J. M. Haynes & Co.'s sweet-corn-drying establishment, two miles east of this place, was burned to the ground at 4 o'clock this morning. The loss is $15,000; insured for $10,000.

PERSONAL.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 12.—William W. Maryatt, Assistant Astronomer of Lieut. Wheeler's exploring and surveying expedition, died on the 8th inst. at Bozeman, Montana, of mountain fever. He was buried there. Prof. Clark, Chief Astronomer, concludes his work.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Wall street has been comparatively tame, owing to the absence of many operators at the Jerome Park Races, coupled with the fact that the Grinnell injunction in bankruptcy was up for argument before Judge Blatchford in the United States Court. This injunction has

TIED UP ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES

of Lake Shore and Western Union, and as the result of the argument was regarded as very uncertain, few cared to deal. In addition, rumors reflecting upon the solvency of a prominent mercantile house were freely circulated, but upon investigation they proved to be without foundation. The consequence is, that the market was allowed to droop, no effort apparently being made to restrain it. Later, however, rumors that Judge Blatchford had dissolved the Grinnell injunction were started, and were followed by counter-rumors to the effect that it had been continued. All these caused marked fluctuations, which drew out a number of orders. When it was officially announced that the argument had been adjourned for a week, and the injunction continued, there was pressure to sell, for, although it practically prevents the stocks enjoined from coming on the market for the present, yet it hung like a thunder-cloud over the street, ready to burst at any moment.

THE BANKS

have not yet decided to dissolve their pooling arrangement, but will probably do so the coming week.

Legal-tenders are in less demand, and are quoted at from ¼ to ½ per cent.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The quotation for gold having declined to 108⅛, there is a great amount of discussion on the subject of a speedy resumption of specie payments. The advocates of it contend that a decline of 2 or 3 per cent additional would soon bring it about.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION

has been discovered, this time in the office of the Union Pacific Railroad, corner of Broadway and Reade streets. George A. Clarke, son of ex-Mayor Clarke, Cashier and ticket-seller, has fled from the city, and a deficiency of about $10,000 has been found in his accounts. He is supposed to have taken the money for the purpose of buying stocks at low figures after the panic, but, failing to realize, was obliged to flee.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CASE OF GRINNELL & CO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The case of George Bird, Grinnell & Co., came up to-day before Judge Blatchford. The firm's counsel said they had no objection to be adjudicated involuntary bankrupts. Mr. Evarts, representing some of the creditors, charged collusion between a petitioning creditor and the firm, and asked to have the application dismissed and the injunction dissolved. Forty other lawyers, representing individual creditors, made a similar motion. After discussion, it was agreed to let the case, so far as it related to the special firm, go over until Saturday next. The case of the general firm was then begun. Mr. Evarts argued that the petitioning creditor has no interest of consequence in the matter; that a continuance of the injunction would do injustice to large creditors who had pledged securities for indebtedness of the firm, and which they are unable to dispose of on account of the injunction, and that there was collusion between Grinnell & Co. and Meyers. Counsel for the firm admitted that Grinnell & Co. had given Meyers notice of their condition. Decision reserved.

IMPORTS.

Total imports for the week, $7,219,707, of which $5,128,585 were general merchandise, and $2,091,112 dry goods.

REGULAR MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Money ranged from 1-16 to 7 per cent. Greenbacks declined, and are quoted at ⅜@½ per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

weak to-day, with sales of prime bankers' sixty-days sterling at 106¼, less 1-16 direct, and good bankers' at 105⅞@106. Sight bills sold at 107. Commercial bills dull at 104½@105. Some shippers of breadstuffs are reselling flour and grain instead of shipping it. Customs receipts, $237,000.

GOLD

lower, and declined from 108¼ to 108⅛, with intermediate sales at 108⅛. The rates paid for carrying were 7, 6, 3-64, 7 gold, 1-16 and 6 per cent. The final rate was 7 per cent. Clearings, $48,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $39,000. Exports for the week, $527,851 silver bars and Mexican dollars. Total amount of foreign specie received at the assay office for the week, £727,000.

GOVERNMENTS

dull and steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

State bonds quiet. Railway and miscellaneous speculation was less active than yesterday, this being particularly true of the market early in the day. The course of prices was irregular as usual, but late in the day there was considerable pressure to sell, under which prices declined ½ to 3 per cent. Western Union and Lake Shore were particularly week. The latter was pressed for sale on the expectation that the Grinnell block of 43,000 shares, tied up, will be released.

Sterling, 106¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	113⅛	Coupons, '67	110¼
Coupons, '62	106⅛	Coupons, '68	110⅛
Coupons, '64	106⅛	10-40s	104
Coupons, '65	107	Currency 6s	110¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	112¼	New 5s	106¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	88	Virginias, old	36
Tennessees, old	72½	North Carolinas, old	20
Tennessees, new	72½	North Carolinas, new	15½
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	60	St. Paul pfd	55
Western Union	61½	Wabash	43¼
Quicksilver	20⅜	Wabash pfd	75
Adams Express	81	Ft. Wayne	68
Wells Fargo	62½	Terre Haute	5
American Express	55½	Terre Haute pfd	20
United States Ex	54½	Chicago & Alton	90
Pacific Mail	32⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	95
New York Central	90⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	26¼
Erie	46½	C., C. & C.	71
Erie pfd	67¼	C., B. & Q.	90
Harlem	111½	Lake Shore	69
Harlem pfd	119	Indiana Central	21
Michigan Central	78	Illinois Central	98
Pittsburgh	78	Union Pacific stocks	19¼
Northwestern	41¼	Union Pacific bonds	74
Northwestern pfd	64	Central Pacific	90⅞
Rock Island	91½	Del., Lack. & West'n	89
N. J. Central	92	B., H. & Erie	1¼
St. Paul	31		

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Business was quiet to-day with manufacturers' agents, and the jobbing movement was light and unimportant. Brown and bleached cottons and cotton-flannels fairly active and firm. Ticks, denims, and cheviot stripes moving more freely from first hands, but in small lots. Prints in better request. Fine cassimeres, repellants, and wool flannels in moderate demand. Cloths and overcoatings rule quiet. Hosiery in good demand.

Dry-goods imports for the week, $2,091,112.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The monetary stringency still continues, and employers had hard work to-day getting greenbacks to pay hands. Rates were firm and higher, ranging from 15 to 20 per cent discount, and 10 to 14 on call, with good collaterals.

GOLD

opened and closed at 108⅛, at one time being as low as 108⅛. American silver is quoted at 104 to 108.

RESUMED.

Messrs. George H. North & Co., bankers and brokers, resumed operations this morning. J. H. & H. E. Yerkes, brokers, have at length got matters amicably settled, and will resume business on Monday.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Quite a number of manufacturers paid their hands in gold to-day, and not a few, through want of funds, have closed entirely. The strike at the Southwark foundry still continues. At the present writing the men are holding a meeting. The workmen in the various machine shops are holding meetings to support the strikers, as the intended general action of employers as regards the reduction of wages, etc., is now thoroughly known. If the latter persist in their attempts at reduction,

A GENERAL STRIKE

will be the consequence. Business matters are in a very critical condition just now. Yesterday afternoon Messrs. N. Campbell & Co., proprietors of the large

COTTON MILLS AT MANYUNK

stopped work in their principal mill in consequence of a strike among their employes, caused by a reduction of 15 per cent of the wages. This the proprietors state, was forced upon them by the depression in business throughout the country. The larger of the two mills owned by the firm is situated on the Schuylkill, near the southern extremity of Manyunk, and employs about 800 hands. The other mill, further up the river, employs about 250 hands. On Wednesday a number of the women employed in the weaving department of the lower mill declined to work any longer at the reduced rate of pay. On Thursday others withdrew, and yesterday the entire force, men, women, and children, stopped work, and the mill was forced to suspend operations. In the upper mill the employes continue to work at the reduced rate of wages, and are willing to keep on until the firm shall be able to pay them the regular wages. The men earned from $10 to $20 weekly, the women from $4 to $11, and the boys and girls from $4 to 7, varying in each case according to the skill and industry of the worker.

SEVERAL COTTON MILLS

have, in consequence of the stringency in money and new orders received, been forced to put their employes on half-time. Among these manufacturers are Mr. Rawley, who makes suspenders; Messrs. Ervin & Stinson, check goods, and James Long, cotton and woolen mills. Mr. Dolan has given up temporarily the manufacture of shawls, and is now manufacturing cloths. All these mills are in the Nineteenth Ward. The cotton mills of Messrs. Steele, and of Preston & Levering, have suspended. There is only one mill in the city that has not reduced employes' wages, viz.: that of Messrs. Arkwright. This mill is running on full time, and the Superintendent informed me to-day that he did not expect they would discontinue doing so for some time. As I previously stated, but few mills are running

AT FRANKFORT

on full time, on account of a falling off in orders and the difficulty in procuring funds to pay the hands. Some are running three days weekly, and the remainder have reduced considerably their working force. There have been large discharges of hands during the week from the different Roxbury machine-shops, causing an abundance of labor, and affording an incentive to employers for the reduction spoken of. The eight-hour rule went into effect upon the Pennsylvania Central lines this week.

FAILURES.

Agard, Moodie & Co., heavy coal operators, on Walnut street, near Fourth, have failed to-day. Sum unknown. Rolland, Raphael & Co., whisky dealers, Front and Granite streets, have also suspended. Liabilities about $1,000,000. The Atkins Rolling-Mill, at Fishback, Pottsville, has suspended through the effects of the late crisis.

THE COAL MINES.

It was stated on 'Change, to-day, that the owners of several collieries in Schuylkill County would pay their employes in gold to-day. I am aware that the miners of Mount Carmel are also to be paid in gold.

THE MINT.

The operative department of the Philadelphia Mint has been set to work, by directions from Washington, for a specific rate of the coinage of $10,000,000 double eagles per month until further orders.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LOWELL BANK DEFALCATION.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—A formal statement was made to-day by Col. Needham, the Bank Examiner, of the extent of the defalcation in the Merchants' National Bank, of Lowell, and John L. Pierce for the defaulting Cashier, was arraigned in the United States Commissioners' Court, in this city. Col. Needham reports a loss to the bank of nearly $64,000, which will leave the capital unimpaired, and a surplus of over $13,000. There is also a possible liability of the Board of Directors of $37,000. Pierce, after working zealously the past forty-eight hours with Col. Needham and the bank officials investigating himself, aiding his coworkers to find out how great a thief he has been, now takes his place as a thief under arrest, under bonds to appear when his case is called for examination. He appeared in court to-day, ably supported by the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler. The officers of the law, respecting his feelings and recognizing him as a more than ordinary thief, did not subject him to the mortification of a common vulgar arrest, but agreed to meet him at court at a certain hour. Gen. Butler kept the Court waiting two hours and a half, and then occupied the time further by objecting to an excessive bail. He carried his point, however, and the bail being finally fixed at $25,000, though the Government asked in the beginning $50,000. Gen. Butler detailed the circumstances of the defalcation, and made an effort for capital for his client by dwelling on the facts that he had not run away when the defalcation was discovered, and that since the discovery he had given up not only all his own property, including his life insurance policy, but also the house and other property belonging to his wife, and held in her name. The Commissioner still objecting to a reduced bail, saying that $50,000 was none too large a sum, Gen. Butler surprised the Court and quite startled the Government Counsel by demanding that if they could not take the $25,000 the examination proceed at once. The Government counsel demurred, saying that it did not know enough of the case to proceed instanter. Gen. Butler then said they must either take his bail or examine, as his client should not go to jail when he was ready for examination. There was a consultation, and then Butler's point was carried. Gen. B. further said, during the brief session, that he intended to show that the bank did not lose a dollar through Pierce, and that Col. Needham's examination would show that Pierce did not appear very much depressed, was round and ruddy, though a trifle careworn, probably more the effect of the late hours indulged in during the examination of the bank-books, just ceased, than of the stings of conscience.

There is still some curiosity to understand how it happened that the discovery of the defalcation was made. A Lowell paper of to-night says the additional loss of $20,000 is not explained, but it is said to be in consequence of checks of the house of H. B. Claflin having to be paid. The standing of the house has not occasioned any difficulty, the condition of the firm being perfectly sound. These checks were the origin of the difficulty, and the rumor is getting to be more current that there is, in connection with checks and other matters, something that promises

A STARTLING DEVELOPMENT,

but the facts cannot be much longer kept from the public, and the flood of rumors about the city at the present time shows that the bank will gain by the earliest and fullest revelation of the true state of affairs. This paper further says it is probable that as soon as the present excitement subsides an examination of the accounts of all the other banks will take place, but to do so now would disclose suspicion that defalcations in these banks had been discovered.

LOVETT, THE HINGHAM DEFAULTER,

has been held in $10,000 for examination. The Directors of this bank have tried to reduce the capital of the concern to $140,000, and have elected a new Cashier, and business will be resumed on Monday. By the statement of the condition of the bank, with its reduced capital, a surplus of about $30,000 is exhibited.

WASHINGTON.

CONDITION OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Col. Moore, the National Bank Examiner, has completed a thorough examination of the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington, and made his report to the Comptroller of the Currency. The Comptroller states that from this report it appears that the capital stock is unimpaired, and that the bank has a considerable surplus, the assets at their cash value being more than sufficient to pay their creditors, and return the original capital to the shareholders. From the examination of bills receivable it is found on the 1st of October, the day of the commencement of the examination, there were no loans to any person, company, corporation, or firm in excess of 10 per cent of the capital, as required by law. The bank was at the date of the last regular report, 13th of June, deficient in the amount of reserve required. Explanations were made to the Comptroller in reference to such deficiency, and he was given to understand that the amount of deficiency would be restored, but the records show that the bank from that time subsequently was continued deficient, and, consequently, was obliged to suspend currency payments at the same time of the suspension of the banks in New York and other cities. Had the reserve required been held at the commencement of the panic, the Comptroller is of the opinion that the bank would have continued currency payments as usual.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Outstanding legal-tenders, $359,490,488.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—The Clearing-House Association this afternoon passed a resolution that all the banks of this city resume full currency payment on Monday next, the 13th of this month.

NASHVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 11.—Whisky redistillation is checked here in consequence of the financial spasm.

EASTERN MANUFACTURES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—A number of Frankford cotton mills are running on half time in consequence of the falling off of orders and the difficulty in procuring currency to pay the wages. Campbell's mill at Manayunk is closed by a strike of the operatives. At other Manayunk mills work continues at a reduction. The Southwark foundry has closed, and 600 men are idle, refusing to work at the proposed reduction of wages.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 11.—Only one silk mill in Paterson is running on full time. Several mills have entirely suspended, and others are running only a part of the time, with reduced forces.

NEBRASKA BANKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Oct. 11.—The State National Bank, of Seward, Neb., closed yesterday afternoon. Cause unknown. The Nebraska City banks are all paying and doing business as usual. No fears are entertained in regard to their standing.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Two hundred thousand dollars in specie was shipped from Liverpool for New York to-day.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Liability of Counties Subscribing in Aid of Railroads—Cases in the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—The last case argued before the Supreme Court yesterday was of such general importance that the questions involved are worth while stating briefly. They are of peculiar interest to farmers and others living on the line of the railroad in question, in the Counties of LaSalle, Kendall and Kane; as over $100,000 was subscribed by them in aid of the construction of said railroad. The payment of this sum is now resisted, and whether the payment will eventually have to be made or not, in all probability depends largely on the result of this case.

The defense set up is in substance that, after the contracts of subscription were executed, but before the money subscribed became due under the conditions of the contracts—the principal condition being that the first installment should be payable when the iron of said Company's railroad shall be laid from Wenona to a given point, naming usually the subscriber's town, the Company sold a portion of their road, and leased the remainder in perpetuity.

This defense is set up in pleas of total and partial failure of consideration, it being alleged that by such sale and lease the stock which the Company bound itself to deliver over to the subscribers by the terms of the written contract has become worthless.

To these pleas defendants demurred; but the Court below, Judge Willcox, of Kendall County, overruled the demurrer, holding that the pleas constituted a defense.

It is worthy of note that another suit, brought on one of these very subscription contracts, was tried by a jury, before Judge E. S. Leland, in LaSalle County, a few months since, and a verdict rendered in favor of the Railroad Company. The same were filed, and also pleas of fraud, and Judge Leland held that none of the pleas except those of fraud were good. On the general issue and pleas of fraud, the jury, largely composed of farmers, held that the subscription ought to be paid. The last-mentioned case is also now before the Supreme Court.

The arguments in the case yesterday were made by E. N. Lewis on behalf of the appellants, and by T. L. Dickey for appellees.

STORM AND FLOOD.

Destructive Wind and Rain-Storm on the Cuban Coast—Many Villages Inundated and Several Vessels Blown Ashore—Loss of Life Reported—Injury to the Cane Crop.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—A severe rain-storm has been prevailing here for the last three days. The wind is very heavy, the sea high, and the waves are breaking over Moro Light-House. The water is rising, and several streets are already inundated.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—Some damage has been caused by high water in the streets near the shore. Many houses are flooded, the sea breaking in the doors and washing the furniture away. Several persons have been drowned. Most all the telegraph lines on the island are down, and communication is much interrupted. At Seaga several vessels went ashore, and were wrecked. The cane crop has suffered severely at Quiebra-Hacha. All the villages along the coast have suffered severely from floods. The English schooner Mischief was wrecked, and is a total loss. The crew were saved.

Vessels Dismasted by the West Indian Cyclone.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Capt. Pierson, dated Nassau, 6th, reports the steamer Missouri wrecked on Oct. 1 off the Bahamas. The ship broke in two. The crew and passengers were all saved and landed at Bemini. The Missouri belonged to the Mississippi & Dominion line; was an iron propeller, formerly called the Hammonia; had just underwent £15,000 repairs, and left Liverpool on Sept. 11, for New Orleans, with an assorted cargo. Loss from $250,000 to $500,000.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Oct. 11.—Arrived, ship Tasmonia, Willis, Master, forty-eight days from St. Nazaire, France. She experienced a severe hurricane when between Cape St. Antonio and Campeachy; lost two lower topsails, and other sails. On the 6th, sighted the hull of a vessel bearing north, with all her masts gone close to the deck, but with a spar rigged up forward and aft. She proved to be the ship Lady Russell, from Liverpool to Mobile. Her Captain refused assistance, but asked to be reported. All well. Came across the ship Isle of Sky, from Prospere, for New York, with rudder and masts gone, and every sail and rope blown away. The crew had been three days without water; nearly all disabled, and wished to leave the vessel. We took them off and brought them to New Orleans. The Captain and crew fired the Isle of Skye before leaving.

CRIME.

New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company charge Henry H. Brady, their former Treasurer and Director, with fraudulently retaining $245,000, and with obtaining, as a secret partner with contractors, whose contract was finally annulled, about $32,000 as his profits. An attachment was granted by Justice Leonard against his property, with an order for his arrest, bailable in $100,000, on an ex-parte statement. The defendant thereupon moved, denying the charges, and for the vacation of both orders, on the ground that they were inconsistent. The Court, at its special term, holding that it could not inquire into the merits of the case, decided that, though both orders could not be maintained, the plaintiff might elect which one should be continued. The defendant appealed, and the appeal was argued yesterday before the General Term, his counsel claiming that the Court erred in both respects. The Court, however, affirmed the order of the Court below.

Crimes Against the United States.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 11.—George Hall, Helen M. Hall, and Leonard Plummer, all of Champaign County, were held to bail this morning in the sum of $500 by Commissioner Adams for a violation of the Revenue law, by selling liquor at retail without a license. They are to appear at the January term of the United States District Court.

William C. Taylor, of Johnson County, was held to bail at the same time in the sum of $1,000. He is charged with embezzling a money-letter while acting as Postmaster.

FAIRS.

The DeKalb County (Ind.) Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERLOO, Ind., Oct. 11.—The DeKalb County Fair closed to-day, and has been an immense success in every way. The weather has been very fine during the whole fair, and the attendance was very large every day, trains bringing large numbers of people. The display in the departments was very fine, and more especially live stock, agricultural machinery, and farm and garden produce showed a marked improvement. The races were attended by immense throngs, and some very fine races were had, some of the horses making exceedingly good time. The management deserve great credit for the success of the fair, and are highly gratified at the meed of praise given them.

The Louisville Exposition.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11.—The Exposition closed for the season to-night, with an immense attendance. The season is reported by the management as a great financial success, notwithstanding the epidemics which have ravaged the Southern States, from which a large portion of the visitors come, and the financial depression.

THE COBB-TAYLOR LIBEL SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 11.—In the Cobb-Taylor libel suit the jury could not agree—nine for conviction and three for acquittal. It is believed that the matter will be dropped, as Cobb is thought to have vindicated himself of the charge of bribing the juror in the Speers case in 1860. Cobb was elected to Congress from Wyandotte County, Kan., at the last election.

POMEROY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—The shooting of ex-Senator Pomeroy by Martin F. Conway on one of the streets of this city this afternoon has been the absorbing subject of conversation and gossip here this evening. Both of the parties being personally well-known, they having lived here a greater part of the time within the last ten or twelve years, each had a large number of acquaintances. These acquaintances were very actively stirring about this evening to get at the details and

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DIFFICULTY

at all of the places where persons congregate. At the hotels, on the street-corners, etc., there were collected parties, among whom were gossips relating marvelous stories of the history of Pomeroy's and Conway's acquaintance, and intimate relations. The stories are as conflicting as they are numerous. There appears to have been a very general expression of satisfaction at the information obtained from the physicians, to the effect that the wound of Mr. Pomeroy was not dangerous, in fact, that it was a mere scratch.

THREE SHOTS WERE FIRED

by Conway, only the last one of which struck Pomeroy. It penetrated his clothing, passed along his right side, cutting a gash in the flesh on his body, near the lower rib, but did not touch the bone.

THE ACCOUNTS

given by the combatants about the afternoon's shooting are, when summed up, about as follows: Pomeroy was walking along New York avenue, and when near the corner of Fourteenth street he saw Conway standing at the corner, evidently awaiting him. When Pomeroy was within about four feet of Conway, the latter drew his pistol and fired three shots in quick succession, the result being as above stated. Conway walked leisurely away, but was immediately brought back by a citizen, to whom he surrendered his pistol with the remark that "He (Pomeroy) has ruined my wife and children, and I have a right to shoot him." Pomeroy was taken into an office near by, and shortly afterward driven home in the carriage of a friend.

POMEROY SAYS

he cannot divine Conway's reason for attempting to take his life, especially as Pomeroy had never injured him in any way. On the other hand, it is said that some time ago Conway drew upon Pomeroy for $100, and persuaded the latter to honor the draft, which Pomeroy did, although he owed Conway no money. A few days ago Conway asked the ex-Senator to let him have some more money, but Pomeroy replied that he had no funds in his pocket, and could not draw any from bank under the then existing circumstances.

CONWAY REPRESENTS

that Pomeroy has done him and his family great injury. However that may be, it is well known that Conway has not lived with his family for several years; that his wife and children were in a destitute condition when, about two years ago, at the solicitation of Senators Pomeroy, Sumner, and Wilson, Mr. Boutwell gave Mrs. Conway a clerkship in the Treasury Department, which she still occupies.

MRS. CONWAY

is said to be an estimable lady, with some accomplishments. Mr. Conway is about 48 years of age, was an active participant in the stirring affairs attending the settlement of Kansas, was a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and has occupied other places of distinction in that State.

MR. POMEROY

made himself quite popular among the citizens of that district while he was a Senator by his accommodating spirit. There was hardly anything that was to be done in Congress, however trivial, that he was not applied to for his vote and aid, and he nearly always responded favorably, which will account for the fact that he had probably more real friends there than in his own State.

THE TWO MEN.

Conway held no public position in this District latterly, and he could not be said to have been at all popular. He is a slightly-built, pale-faced, red-headed man, neat looking, and don't seem to have spirit enough in him to shoot anything, while Pomeroy is a very stout, corpulent man, of about medium height, with a round, jolly face, and weighs at least 250. In an encounter between these parties, after the manner of the code, the contest would be very unequal. It would require a sharp marksman to hit the figure of Conway, while it would be difficult for an indifferent marksman to miss Pomeroy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, was shot this afternoon by ex-Representative M. F. Conway, of Kansas.

Senator Pomeroy was walking up New York avenue, and, when near the corner of Fourteenth street, he met Conway, who drew a large revolver, and, when within 6 feet of Pomeroy,

FIRED THREE SHOTS

at him, one of which took effect in the right breast, just below the nipple. Conway then put up his pistol and started to walk off. Two gentlemen, Jerome B. Stillson and —— Addison, who witnessed the shooting, immediately stopped Conway, Addison exclaiming, "Stop, sir! you have shot a man, and you must give your reasons for so doing." Conway replied,

"HE RUINED MYSELF AND MY FAMILY."

He then surrendered his pistol to Stillson, and accompanied that gentleman to the station-house. Pomeroy, who had fallen to the pavement, was assisted to a carriage and driven to his house in K street, near Fourteenth, when physicians were immediately summoned.

Drs. Bliss and Verdi have just made and examination of Senator Pomeroy's wound, and pronounce it simply an abrasion. The ball passed through two thicknesses of Pomeroy's coat, also his vest and shirt, and its force was thereby so far spent that after penetrating the skin it was thrown off by the cartilage bone of Pomeroy's ribs, near the end of which it struck. The wound has bled very little, and will cause no inconvenience whatever.

One of the three shots fired by Conway passed through Pomeroy's hat, closely grazing his head, and another missed him altogether, although fired within a few feet of him.

THE WOUNDED MAN'S STATEMENT.

Pomeroy says he never had any controversy with Conway—has not the remotest idea of the cause of the attack. He says that Conway met him a few days ago for the first time in about two years, and said, abruptly, "I am out of money,"—to which Pomeroy replied: "I know then how to appreciate your situation, for I am nearly in that condition myself." This was all that passed between them at this interview, and to-day not a word was spoken before Conway commenced firing, surprising Pomeroy more than anything that ever happened to him before. Pomeroy is emphatic in stating that he never had any controversy or ground for difficulty with Conway. On the contrary, he says that about three years ago he and Senator Sumner got Conway's wife a clerkship in the Treasury Department, on her representation that her husband would not support her. "Subsequently," says Pomeroy, "Conway tried to 'trustee' or draw her wages at the Treasury Department, and failed to accomplish it;" but he (Pomeroy) had no controversy with him on that subject or any other.

CONWAY

is a native of Baltimore, Md., a printer by trade. He studied law, emigrated to Kansas, and took part in the early struggles of that Territory as a Free State man. After serving as County Judge for a while he was elected to Congress as the first Representative of Kansas. At the end of his term he was appointed by President Johnson Consul to Marseilles, but was removed by President Grant soon after the latter's inauguration. He has been living in this city for several years. Conway is

AT THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS,

in custody of the authorities. Excepting a remark he made when he was stopped in the street by Stillson, that Pomeroy had injured him and his family, Conway has been entirely reticent, and has not alluded to the affair. As the wounds of Pomeroy are not of a serious nature, Conway will be detained at the police headquarters until Monday, when he will be arraigned before the Police Court.

THE WEAPON USED

was a six-shooter. Three of the barrels were discharged.

Conway is a small-sized man, and appears to be between 40 and 45 years of age. After the shooting he seemed very much excited, and, upon the first remark made to him by Stillson, "What have you done?" he replied, "I don't know, or hardly know what I am doing."

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Conway was taken before Judge Snell this evening, and released on $10,000 bail, Alexander Adamson becoming his bondsman. A certificate of a physician was produced, to the effect that the wound of Pomeroy was very slight. Conway was laboring under very great mental excitement. It is said that the cause of the shooting is that Conway has had frequent political reverses in Kansas, which he attributes to Pomeroy. His counsel have advised him to make no statement, and, upon being released this evening, he was taken away by his friends.

RELIGIOUS.

Closing Meeting of the Evangelical Alliance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The sessions of the Alliance have been outwardly harmonious, but it is now known that protests from about seventy foreign delegates against the attitude toward the Roman Catholics have been forwarded to the Secretary, who will not make them public. Many are vigorous and abusive of the Alliance, and create a great sensation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The seventh and last day of the General Conference of the Evangelical Churches was an extremely busy one. St. Paul's and the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Churches were densely crowded until the close of the sessions, when the speakers left to take part in the general meeting at the

ASSOCIATION HALL,

which was the principal point of attraction.

The session lasted until 1 o'clock. A solid mass of people, eight or ten deep, occupied the end of the hall, unable to obtain seats. Several invitations were extended to visit various places of interest. Prof. Harris Jones, of Trevecca College, Wales, read a paper on "Christianity as a Reforming Power." The speaker showed the failure of false religion and the success of Christianity in coming to set up the most perfect standard of morality and reform, not only in social and domestic life, but even in the arts and sciences.

The Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of Dublin, read a paper on "The Working Power of the Church; How to Utilize It." Toward the close, the speaker described the beneficence of Christianity in such glowing language that the audience were raised to a real enthusiasm, and burst into round after round of applause. On his retiring from the desk, he was seized by his brother delegates on the platform and clapped on the back, and had to go through with a hand-shaking with all his friends.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

At St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. William Foss', the general topic of the day was "Christian Philanthropy." The Rev. Thomas A. Nilliess, of London, read the first paper, entitled "Hospitals." He said it was reserved for Christianity to inaugurate a new era in humanity, referred to his recent visit to the charitable institutions of this city, and paid a warm tribute to their excellent work.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Muhlenburg, D. D., of St. Luke's Hospital, in this city, read the second paper, entitled "The Lord's Supper." He said the objection some have to partaking of the sacraments in any Church save their own was fast dying out.

The Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., of Pittsburgh, followed with a paper on "Refugees."

THIRD SECTION.

The Third Section met in the Fourth Avenue Church, presided over by the Rev. H. Crosby, D. D. The chief topic was "Particular Evils and Vices."

The first paper was entitled "Intemperance and Its Suppression," and was read by Prof. Henry A. Nelson, D.D., of Cincinnati.

The second paper, "Christianity and Its Relation to Crime and Criminals," was read by the Rev. E. C. Wines, of New York.

The third paper was entitled "Industrial Schools as an Agency in the Prevention of Crime," and was read by Dr. Crosby.

THE AMERICAN BRANCH.

After the adjournment of the Evangelical Alliance this afternoon, the American Branch held a meeting in Association Hall. The Rev. J. P. Rogers, D. D., of New York, presided. The Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, delivered a brief address, after which a set of resolutions was offered by the Rev. Dr. Schenck, the substance of which was that the American Branch should establish a permanent organization under the name of

"CHRISTIAN CONGRESS,"

and that their meetings should be held biennially. Considerable discussion ensued as to the name of the intended organization, and it was finally resolved that its title should be "The United States Branch of the Evangelical Alliance."

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Rev. Dr. Prime and Dr. Schapp, and the meeting adjourned.

GOING HOME.

A number of foreign delegates to the Evangelical Alliance sailed for home to-day.

THE WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Arrangements for the reception of the members of the General Evangelical Conference, which has been in session in New York, have all been made by the Branch of the Alliance in this city. The Alliance has been induced to so alter its programme time, as to call upon the President on Tuesday afternoon prior to the latter's departure for Toledo, Ohio, to attend the Army Reunion.

MICHIGAN.

Saturday's Proceedings in the Constitutional Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 11.—A memorial submitted from citizens of Flint, remonstrating against leaving the control of the University entirely in the hands of the Regents, was too late, because the article on education had passed.

The Committee on Municipal Corporations reported a restriction upon the power of municipalities to incur obligations, fixing the limit for cities and villages at 10 per cent of the assessed valuation. This relies on the presumption that hereafter assessments will approach nearer the cash standard. No limits are yet stated for counties and townships.

The articles on exemptions, militia and amendment, and revision were finally passed.

Commissioner Ferry offered for separate submission a proposition extending the right of suffrage to women.

Commissioner Wells gave notice of a motion to amend the educational article so as to place the Agricultural College under the exclusive control of the State Board of Agriculture, claiming that the case was analogous to that of the University.

THE COTTON CROP.

A Heavy Yield but a Late Harvest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—A prominent citizen of New Orleans, who has for years paid close attention to the subject of cotton and sugar raising, writes to an official here that a good deal of inconvenience and loss to trade will be occasioned by the lateness of the crops of cotton and sugar, although the crops of both will be a good deal larger than last year. The writer estimates the cotton crop of this year to be about 4,000,000 bales. He says that from the reports received by him and some of the larger cotton merchants of Louisiana from planters throughout the South, there is no general prevalence of the boll or cotton, and that its ravages have been local. One case is mentioned, in which a planter who had planted for 1,000 bales, would lose all but about 200 bales in consequence of the damage done his plants by the worms, while on the plantation immediately adjoining the one just mentioned, no worms had made their appearance. The lower parts of the plants have in many cases been bathed with a wash made of paris-green and water, which is said to effectually prevent worms from attacking the plants.

THE INDIANS.

Ute Chiefs En Route to Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—A delegation of Ute Indian chiefs, in charge of Charles Adams, agent of the tribe at Los Pinos, Colorado, have arrived here en route for Washington, where they go to consult with the Government authorities in relation to the recent cession of 4,000,000 acres of their reservation to the United States, and the establishment of a new military post about 100 miles west of Fort Garland, where annuities can be more easily and expeditiously distributed.

The Release of Satanta and Big Tree.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received official dispatches confirming the press reports of the release of Satanta and Big Tree.

CASUALTIES.

Three Persons Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 11.—A fearful and fatal accident occurred on Thursday night at a cottage near Iowa Falls, which resulted in the burning to death of Mrs. Wagner and her two children, a boy 7 years old and a girl 2 years old. Cause—the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

YELLOW FEVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 11.—The fever still rages, with prospects of abatement less favorable than before the frosts that had been looked forward to with so much hope. The weather now has settled to Indian summer,—sultry days and foggy nights, that are depressing even to those of us not stricken with disease. There is no hope of the disease stopping its course until a succession of frosts and freezing weather.

THE DEATH-RATE

is alarming when it is considered how many have left and are leaving, and the numbers of new cases reported daily are as great as at any time since the first appearance of the disease, and it is reduced now to a fact in which there is little consolation,—that no abatement of the malady may be hoped for until a lack of material forces its subsidence or a spell of hard-freezing weather sets in.

CROWDS CONTINUE TO LEAVE,

and each day's report, as chronicled in the papers, seems to renew the panic among those remaining. With the exception of heavy movements of cotton, which are coming to the city rapidly, there was little business apparent to-day. The report of

THE WALTHAM INFIRMARY

under the medical direction of Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, shows that since its establishment thirty-nine convalescents have been discharged, which is regarded as most favorable, when the condition of patients when received is taken into consideration.

All the Society Committees are busily employed, and each day increases the demands upon them for attention to sick members and aid for distressed dependents.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY

seem to have had the heaviest burden to carry, and since the beginning of the present epidemic have buried twenty of their members, and have now fifty-two cases in the hands of their Relief Committee. They acknowledge the receipt of most liberal donations from their brethren abroad, but not sufficient to meet the demands on them for assistance. They appeal to their brethren everywhere for

MORE HELP,

and ask that all contributions for aid of the Masonic fraternity be directed to A. J. Wheeler, editor of the *Masonic Jewel*, and Secretary of the Masonic Relief Board.

The Board of Health are active in the undertaking to

THOROUGHLY CLEANSE AND DISINFECT

the city. Large gangs of laborers and carts were busy all day cleaning the streets and alleys preparatory to the disinfecting process to which they will be subjected to by the Board of Health. There is

NOT MUCH SHOW OF BUSINESS

on the streets except in cotton, the daily receipts of which are largely on the increase. The streets are crowded with drays loaded with cotton bales which is being received from the interior.

To the Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 11.—There is no apparent abatement of the disease. On the contrary, the number of new cases which occur in every part of the city give evidence that it is

ON THE INCREASE.

The doctors say that the recent frost had beneficial effects that will soon develop, but as yet the mortuary lists are alarming. The relief committees are daily in receipt of liberal contributions from every part of the country, and are busily engaged in the proper dispensing of aid to the afflicted and distressed. The demand for nurses is yet greater than the supply, and Mobile and New Orleans are drawn upon, and are supplying additional details. The disease is not confined to any particular locality, though the original seat and origin of the plague, Happy Hollow, is carefully avoided, and is being thoroughly overhauled and disinfected by the Board of Health. The Howard, the Citizens' Relief, the Odd Fellows, the Masons, Germans, and all other relief associations, are actively engaged in the work of

ADMINISTERING TO THE SICK

and providing for the distressed, the chief and most difficult part of their task being the providing of temporary homes for the great number of

HELPLESS CHILDREN

made orphans by the terrible ravages of the yellow fever. As yet all have been provided for to a limited extent, but as each day increases the number, the means at hand are necessarily diminished, and what the result will be in another week is beyond present calculation. The Masons of Memphis are

IN FINANCIAL DISTRESS

on account of the heavy expenses they have incurred during the epidemic. They have buried twenty of their number in the last two weeks, and have now on hand fifty-two cases. Their expenses are over $300 a day. They have remittances from a few other cities, but not sufficient to meet their necessities. Lodges and Masons can remit to A. J. Wheeler, Secretary of the Masonic Relief Board, who will use all funds received for the distressed belonging to the craft. The Waltham Infirmary, under the management of the Howard Association, with Dr. Luke P. Blackburn in charge, is

DOING A GOOD WORK,

but few fatal cases occurring in proportion to the number of patients received in consideration of the condition of the great majority of those carried there.

THE FOLLOWING CARD

from Maj. Waltham will appear in the *Appeal* to-morrow morning:

WALTHAM INFIRMARY, Oct. 8, 1873.

A. D. Longstaff, Esq., President of the Howard Association:

DEAR SIR: In addition to the nineteen patients heretofore discharged from this institution, the following, twenty in number, have this morning been turned over to me by Dr. Blackburn as ready for discharge: Frederick Martin, Charles Lambla, William Malonghany, Dennis Lonaghan, Charles Lupersdorf, Joe McGuire, Patrick Bearden, Maggie Malonghany, Rose Hogallen, Ellen Dowling, James Conroy, A. Kayser, Dennis Lynch, James Mack, J. E. Smith, Mary Sullivan, Nettie Gray, Joanna Flynn, Mike Mack, Charles Jones (colored). Some of these have no homes of their own, and some are unprovided with the necessary clothing for going out. Be pleased to notify their friends to call and remove them as soon as possible in order to make room for the sick if required.

Yours very respectfully, W. T. WALTHAM.

OFFICE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Oct. 11, 1873.

The friends of the parties above-named will please call at once and provide for their removal.

(Signed) A. D. LANGSTAFF, President.

NEW CASES.

Mrs. Gen. W. J. Smith, C. Canning Smith, and James B. Laurence are among the new cases reported to-day.

DISINFECTING.

Large gangs of laborers were on the streets to-day with brooms, scrapers, shovels, and carts, and as far as they progressed the Nicolson pavement looks as clean as a new pin, but smells loudly of disinfectants.

THE SHREVEPORT DEATH LIST.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 11.—The following interments were made to-day: Arthur Levy, colored, 18 months; Ellis Jones, 3 years; Adeline Browd, 33; Lavinia Edwards, 50; Dan Ward, white, 33; James Griffin, 20.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 11.—The fever rages with unabated fury, and no hopes are entertained of its early disappearance.

MANY CITIZENS LEFT

yesterday, and more will follow to-morrow. The total contributions received by the Howard Association to-day amounted to $488. The daily expenses of this Association amount to $1,000, and this amount is being hourly increased by the extended operations in behalf of the suffering people. There is great destitution among the poor, and all kinds of contributions prove most acceptable at this stage of affairs. The various beneficial organizations of this city are actively engaged in

ALLEVIATING THE SUFFERINGS

of the sick, many of whom depend upon such charity for food and medical attendance. Col. O. Bannon, Inspector of the new Board of Health, is strenuously engaged in cleaning the streets, and will commence

DISINFECTING THE CITY

as soon as carbolic acid can be had from abroad. To-day only ten gallons were to be had in the city, and orders by telegraph have been sent to various cities to secure a prompt assignment of this desired material.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR

is issued by President Langstaff, of the Howard Association:

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Oct. 11, 1873.

We return our heartfelt thanks to our sister cities and towns for the bounteous aid extended to us in this hour of sadness and death. From Boston to San Francisco, from Lansing to New Orleans, from almost every hamlet in the land, and even from far-off Old England, has come such evidence of sympathy as to make our hearts overflow with gratitude, binding us as it does to them with the dearest ties. The fever still continues its march amongst us, increasing day by day, taking rich and poor. God only knows when and where it will end. Our receipts for the present are ample to meet our wants. We feel assured all the aid we want will be forthcoming. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) A. D. LANGSTAFF, Howard Association.

THERE HAVE BEEN OVER 300 APPLICANTS

to St. Peter's Orphan Asylum by orphans made by the ravages of the fever. The Sisters provided for as many as they were able, but were forced to turn many away unprovided for. The following

TOUCHING APPEAL

appears in the papers of this city to-morrow morning:

To the Knights Templars of the United States:

In this, our dire extremity, any relief you can contribute will be thankfully received.

(Signed) J. M. PETTIGREW, E. C., pro tem., Cyrene Commandery, No. 4. GEO. MILLER, G. C., State of Tennessee.

EXPRESS EMPLOYES' CONTRIBUTIONS.

Superintendent Hamilton, of the Southern Express Company of this city, yesterday divided among the different relief Committees $400, subscribed by employes of the Company.

PROMINENT VICTIMS.

Judge G. T. Swayn, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Memphis, died yesterday of yellow fever. Judge James T. Barton, Superintendent of the Memphis Oil Works, was also among the victims yesterday. The following is

THE REPORT OF DEATHS

by yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, Oct. 11, 1873:

Mrs. J. Leedy, 31; Wm. Regan, 22; Mrs. Beargan, 55; Mrs. M. Lanse; Kattie Robinson, 13; Wm. Wild, 25; J. G. Webber, 27; H. C. Abbott, 35; Cora Gates, 13; William Viera, 20; A. McDonough, 29; M. H. Newton, 18; Mrs. Woodward; O. C. Woodward, 46; M. Hutchinson, 28; Lena Bosen, 18; Miss Guy Cooper, 18; —— Gusick, 13; D. Lanergan, 45; Mary Ann Shean, 20; Mary A. Sullivan, 20; Michael Grady, 45; Charles Stand, 45; Minnie Trimble, 9; Mrs. J. Stewart, 27; Michael Wongan, 51; J. B. Barter, 36; E. Simons, 31; Chas. Rivers; Henry Peterson, 35; John B. Leaurant, 38; Eliza Spencer, 50; McDougal; John Arrata, 25; Pat Demorra, 38; Fred Cook, 50; G. B. Hugon, 35; John Steinberg, 55; H. Marble, 49; John Horn, 36; Emma Thrall, 16; Ellen Shea, 50; Katie Shea; Augusta Lang, 38. Total deaths, 51; by yellow fever, 45.

IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 11.—There were three deaths here from yellow fever within the past 24 hours. The deaths to-day and Friday are old cases, and attributed to the cold weather.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 11.—William Willis, Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, has issued a circular to be sent to every agent in the South to solicit aid for Memphis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 11.—The City Council has voted $500 to the Memphis and Shreveport sufferers, and the Jewish citizens $175 for relief to-day.

CASES IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 11.—Three fatal cases of yellow fever were reported yesterday in Argenta, opposite Little Rock, being men employed on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, who contracted the disease in Memphis. A quarantine is to be established between this city and Argenta.

AID FORWARDED.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11.—The contributions from this city for the relief of Memphis and Shreveport foot up $12,000, and subscriptions are still going on.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 11.—The citizens have contributed and forwarded to-day several hundred dollars to the Memphis sufferers. The Odd Fellows have also sent a donation of a considerable amount.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 11.—The Masons of this city to-night subscribed $500 for the Memphis and Shreveport sufferers, and appointed a committee to solicit contributions from individual members. A number of additional subscriptions have been made by other citizens.

THE TURF.

RACES AT GALESBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 11.—Although the last day of the Fair, the crowd is nearly as large as any day of the week. From 7,000 to 9,000 people are on the grounds. The weather from the beginning has been fine, and the Fair has proved a success, not only in the races, but also financially. The first race of the day was the double trot:

Nicodemus and mate	1	1
Col. Knox and mate	2	2
Honest Jim and mate	3	3

Time—3:09; 3:03¾.

Fanny Mann and mate were entered, but did not take the track.

The running race for the $600 purse scored as follows, three miles and repeat:

Mollie Jones	1	1
Lady Fairplay	3	2
Venus	2	3

Time, 5:42½, 5:51¾. Mollie Jones taking the first money of $400, and Venus the second money of $200.

The third race was for the trotting premium of $250, for horses that have never beaten 2:40. Chickamauga, Queen Esther, Whitcomb, Iowa Girl, Jack Cook, Jr., and Jno. Morgan were entered. The following horses took the track and scored:

Chickamauga	1	1	1
Whitcomb	2	2	2
Iowa Girl	3	3	3
John Morgan			Dist.

Time—2:42; 2:35½; 2:42.

The last of the day and Fair was a running premium of $350, best three in five, free for all ages:

Lady Fairfield	1	1	1
Jack Gamble	2	2	2
Ned Lorse	3	3	3
Minus	4	4	4

Lady Fairfield taking the first money, $250, and Jack Gamble, $100. Time—1:46¼; 1:46½; 1:49¼.

The next meeting of the association will be held July 1, 1874, when $10,000 will be offered in premiums.

DUBUQUE DRIVING PARK RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 11.—This was the fifth and last day of the Dubuque Driving Park fall races. The only race to-day was a running race for a $150 purse, best two in three, half mile heats. Won by Jeff. Davis in two straight heats. Time, 57 seconds and 56 seconds.

JEROME PARK RACES.

JEROME PARK, Oct. 11.—There was an immense attendance at the races to-day. The first race, annual sweepstakes, two miles, was won easily by Tom Bowling, beating Mart Jordan, in 3:37½. Only the two started.

The second race, grand national handicap, two miles and a quarter, was won by Preakness, beating Harry Bassett, Fellowcraft, and Galway. Time, 4:08¼.

The fourth race, for a purse of $700, mile heats, was won by Springbok, beating Wanlass, Kadi, Artist, Lochiel, Minnie Mac, and Falsedeep. Time, 1:46½, 1:48, 1:48½. Minnie Mac won the first heat.

The fifth and last race, sweepstakes, welter weights, mile and an eighth, the following horses started, ridden by members of the Club: Grey Planet, Stockwood, and Village Blacksmith. The race was won by Grey Planet. Time, 2:05¾. Stockwood second.

FIRE.

Eighty-six Horses Burned to Death.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The large stables belonging to Martin Hayes, at the corner of Berkley and Appleton streets, at the South End, were burned this morning, with eighty-six horses. Forty of the animals were owned by Hayes and the remainder by gentlemen in the neighborhood. The horses were valued at from $300 to $1,000 each.

Jews Who Conceal Their Faith.

Just now, both in this country and in Europe, there is what we may call an epidemic of the Jewish question. Here, as well as there, the discussion is but the rebound of circumstances. Mr. Disraeli was thought to have drawn upon the very opulent oriental imagination when he stated, some years ago, that in all parts of the world there were Jews, who, shrinking from the excruciating contempt and aversion of mankind, concealed their faith, not only for a life-time, but for generations. Some facts have lately come to the surface which indicate that Disraeli knew what he was talking about. For example, it is mentioned, in a recent number of the *Jewish Chronicle*, that a company of Jews at Berlin brought to the Shah, on the occasion of the latter's visit there, a petition imploring him to protect the Jews in Persia; and that a certain Persian, belonging to the royal suite, who had received and closely questioned the delegates, quietly informed them that their memorial should really reach the Shah, for he, the Persian aforesaid, was a concealed Jew, though obliged to deny his faith. Since the religious emancipation of Austria and Spain, there have been numerous conversions to Judaism, which were in reality nothing more than the open avowal of Judaism by "Catholic" families who perhaps for ages, have remained Jews in sympathy and faith and domestic habits, while they have outwardly assented to the dominant and domineering religion.—*Christian Union.*

CHICAGO & S. ATLANTIC R. R.

Origin of the Undertaking.

What Has Been Done, and What Remains to Be Accomplished.

Four Million Dollars Needed to Complete the Enterprise.

The Two Proposed Lines, Eastern and Western.

Advantages to Be Derived by the West from the Consummation of the Project.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If you will allow me a small space in your widely-read and valuable journal, I will attempt, as briefly as possible, an explanation of

THE ORIGIN

of the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad, so far as we of the South are connected with it, and its progress among our people.

You will see, by the documents accompanying this letter, that, as far back as 1835, the project of connecting the Northwest with the Atlantic seaboard at Charleston was agitated, and met a favorable response from delegates from nine large States of this Union, in convention at Knoxville, Tenn. Owing to a great financial convulsion occurring immediately afterwards, the enterprise was suspended, but never abandoned. In 1852, the project was resuscitated, and the State of South Carolina made it a State enterprise. Proper charters were obtained from Anderson (the terminus of a railroad extending to Charleston), through the States of Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee to Knoxville. Large aid was granted by the State of South Carolina, the City of Charleston, the State of Tennessee, and private individuals; so that, soon afterwards, the work was commenced and gradually pressed forward. The amount of aid obtained as above, together with a favorable contract made, was then supposed to be ample to complete the entire line between Anderson and Knoxville. Thirty-two miles of first-class road, from Anderson to Walhalla, in South Carolina, and 16 miles, from Knoxville to Maryville, in Tennessee, have been constructed, and are now being

SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED.

The most difficult portion of the work lies between Walhalla and the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains, at Rabun Gap, a distance of 32½ miles. Upon this portion of the line, requiring for completion the longest time, a large amount has been expended; so that now the whole intervening work from Walhalla to Maryville, a distance of 130 miles by recent surveys, can be completed in twelve or eighteen months with a proper force.

The estimated cost originally of the whole line, by Col. Walter Gwynn, was about $8,000,000; expended on it, near $4,000,000. In the opinion of competent persons, the remainder of the work can be done for about

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS

by reducing the gauge to four and a half feet, and using cheaper masonry and superstructure; for the road now completed, and other work done, are of the most expensive order, not necessary in the opening of a new line.

The war between the States again suspended operations from 1861 to 1870. South Carolina, not disheartened, revived the project and granted additional aid; but, owing to the rapid depreciation of Southern securities, the aid was found unavailable, and only about $300,000 expended, and the work is now suspended again. It is proper here to state that this additional aid was in the form of the guarantee by the State of mortgaged bonds to the extent of $4,000,000, but these bonds have been returned to the State

AND CANCELED,

and no longer exist, either as a debt against the Company, or as a liability of the State.

About the beginning of the present year, a notice was published in various papers, requesting the friends of a grand trunk road from Chicago to the South Atlantic Ocean to meet in Augusta, Ga., about the 1st of May last. Such Convention assembled. The Hon. W. S. Haymond, from the West, and other representative men, were cordially received by the authorities of the city of Augusta and men of influence and capital. After discussion, a voluntary association was formed to give shape to the enterprise and bring it into general notice.

CHICAGO AND AUGUSTA

were selected as objective points,—Augusta, at the southern end, for reasons then deemed good, and which I have not yet heard successfully controverted. It (Augusta) is about 100 miles from Port Royal, on the South Atlantic Coast; and, at this point, you can strike deep water nearer than over any other route. The shipper to Augusta has, from that point, four great lines of railway, leading off to Columbia, S. C., and Wilmington, to Charleston, to Port Royal and Savannah, and, from the latter city, to Southwestern Georgia and Florida,—the difference in distance over this line, to Charleston, being so immaterial as to be unworthy of notice. The association in Augusta suggested, as

THE PROPER LOCATION

of this grand trunk road, the following, viz: From Chicago to Lexington, Ky.; thence to Knoxville, Tenn.; thence, over the Blue Ridge line, to Clayton, Ga.; thence to Augusta, Ga., over the shortest, cheapest, and best line; with a connection from some eligible point south of Lexington, Ky., through Cumberland Gap, in the direction of Asheville, N. C.

The proceedings of this meeting in Augusta thoroughly aroused a considerable portion of the people of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Public meetings have been held, surveys of new lines made, subscriptions of stock and pledges of aid taken, and many able and interesting reports submitted to the parties in this city interested in and managing its affairs; and it has so far progressed as to call together, in the last few days, a

CONVENTION OF REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES

in this city from seven different States. All this, as we understand it, at the invitation of Northwestern men, as represented by the Hon. W. S. Haymond and others, in correspondence and attendance in person at the Convention in Augusta, Ga.

Therefore, we of the South, from our standpoint, think it a mistake to say that the proposition to build this road came from our section, and that it rests with the South to build this road from the sea to the lake. And, if it is expected that the people of the South directly interested in this great enterprise shall furnish in cash one-half the whole cost of the road, and only look to Chicago, the mighty queen, to furnish us a financial agent, then we may well reply, that, given one-half the cost of the work in cash in hand, it would require no extraordinary financial skill to raise the other half in almost any locality.

But this must be an extreme view; for this enterprise,

TO BE SUCCESSFUL,

must rest on mutual wants, mutual interests, and mutual aid,—the stronger helping the weak; the rich and powerful in resources, in wealth and credit, holding out a free and willing hand to the impoverished and helpless, and only requiring from the latter their mite and no more. The Convention held at this place was most harmonious, and agreed generally upon a location from this city (Chicago) to Lexington and to London, in Southern Kentucky. At this point, two lines are recommended, in strict accordance with the views of the Augusta Conference,—the one, and we may call it the Eastern line, from London, through Cumberland Gap, Morristown, Asheville, N. C., Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston; the other, or Western line, from London, through Knoxville, over the line of the Blue Ridge Road, to Clayton, Ga.,—thence via Walhalla and Anderson, to Augusta and Charleston,—and from Clayton to Augusta direct, or, via Athens, to Augusta and Macon.

It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings of the Convention, that many delegates favor the construction of

BOTH THESE LINES,

as necessary to make this enterprise a complete and perfect success; for these lines, diverging at London, each pass through and open up new sections, undeveloped, though rich in mineral and agricultural resources; the Eastern line debouching south of the mountains, upon Spartanburg, Union, Columbia, and terminating at Charleston; the other, after passing up the valley of the Little Tennessee through Rabun Gap, throws its business into South Carolina, the heart of Georgia, and many portions of Alabama and Florida. It is earnestly hoped that those who are now considering this great project will see the necessity and find the means to construct both, for they are each demanded by the constantly-increasing wants of mankind and commerce. After you pass the mountains and reach the territories of these Southern States, you will find a large space, of hundreds of miles, from the Georgia Railroad to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, now unoccupied by any direct line from the West to the seaboard,

A MAGNIFICENT EMPIRE

to be made tributary to this great enterprise. But, if this cannot now be accomplished, and it becomes imperative to select one or the other line to the sea, then they will have before them no idle or easy duty; for upon a proper selection may, and doubtless will, depend a glorious success or a humiliating failure. What I mean is this: Both lines will be constructed at an early day, from commercial necessity, and, if not owned by one corporation, the party who secures the line having the proper connections and outlets to the natural markets will be successful; whilst the other may not be. I think it may be assumed that the distances from Chicago to Charleston and Port Royal, the two prominent South Atlantic ports sought to be reached, vary so little as to be immaterial; that the cost of crossing the mountains by either route will not show any serious difference. Hence the question will turn very much on connections, and general facilities, and results of business.

The connections through Knoxville, over the Blue Ridge Road, to Clayton, Walhalla, and Anderson, are claimed to be such as will bring the products of the West nearer to their

REAL AND BEST CUSTOMERS.

The four South Atlantic States, viz.: South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, are cotton-producing, and but little else. Whatever may be the adaptation of their climate and soil to productions of the cereals, or their proper policy as a people, it is a fact that they have been, and are now, almost wholly dependent on the Northwest for corn, bacon, flour, hay, whisky, etc. It has been stated by the very distinguished Governor of the State of Georgia that these four States consume annually, of the single article of corn, $50,000,000, when delivered to them. The corn would yield the producer about $17,000,000 at average prices, and the balance is taken up, in cost of transportation and otherwise. A similar statement necessarily follows as to other articles of food, etc. From the map accompanying this, you will see that the line proposed above will throw Western produce immediately and

OVER THE SHORTEST LINES,

to your real customers; whilst, upon the other or Eastern line, it is said that only a small portion of the consumers of North Carolina are properly your customers for grain, and, as a general proposition, that, every mile you diverge Eastward, you are throwing your products upon a people who raise a surplus of the same articles; or, in other words, carrying coals to Newcastle. But, on each of these lines, as soon as the mountains are crossed, the people propose to construct short lines to connect with the seaboard, thus: from Spartanburg to the base of Butt's Mountain; from Clayton to Athens; from Walhalla to Augusta; from Anderson to Augusta and Aiken; and the only aid asked from the Northwest is to help us

THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS,

on either line,—those great barriers, placed there originally by Nature for wise purposes, but now to be overcome and subdued for our mutual good and benefit.

I have not space to indulge in the vast advantages which will spring out of this great work when it is an accomplished fact. But, that it will exercise a powerful influence over our people, politically and commercially, cannot be doubted. It has been often and fitly asked, why the South and West, the great producers of our great staples,—cotton, rice, tobacco, and corn, wheat, pork, &c.,

SHOULD ALWAYS BE AT THE MERCY

of the wild, irregular, and speculative business of Eastern cities. In 1857 the failure of a few insurance companies was the commencement of a wide-spread and disastrous financial convulsion, resulting in a loss to the Southern people, in the fall of prices on cotton, of nearly one-third of the whole crop; and, proportionately, it must have affected the West.

Again, but a few days ago, the failure of a single banking-house has produced a tremor all over the country, bringing loss and ruin to many.

Why should this be? The great staples of the South and West represent labor,—gold,—and, when sold,

SHOULD BE RETURNED IN GOLD.

If the South and West should unite in the construction of such a road as this, bringing the producers and consumers close together, the natural tendency and result will be to open up, from Southern ports, direct trade with foreign countries who deal in gold, and thus we may reach a commercial independence which will save us in future from the disastrous effects of these constantly-recurring financial convulsions. But, if such grand advantages are to be attained,

THE WEST MUST LEAD.

The South is helpless,—almost hopeless. This letter is addressed to you in the hope of turning your readers more directly to this proposed railroad, and also to correct errors arising from the imperfect report of our proceedings, mainly in transpositions of names, and confusion of positions taken by many of us on the different proposed lines. J. W. HARRISON.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1873.

FINDING HOMES FOR BOYS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Superintendent of the Newsboys' Home, No. 44 LaSalle street, lately took seven boys out of the Home to put into homes with the farmers whom he found assembled at the County Fair held at Wenona, Marshall County, Ill. Some incidents connected with the putting out of the boys are interesting.

Mr. Billings, in giving an account of his trip, says:

"It was interesting to notice the strong attachment which would sometimes manifest itself, almost at first sight, between the seeker and the sought, the man and the boy.

"The first boy put out was of this kind. He is the smallest of the seven, but the most difficult to manage. Full of vim, quick and decisive, he would scale a fence or climb a tree with the agility of a cat, and resent an insult or a trespass upon his rights without regard to the weight or size of the assailant or trespasser.

"There was some rather serious complaint of certain grapes being taken from a garden near where we were staying. I have the best of reasons for believing that this little fellow, Elmer,—no matter about the rest of the name,—acted a very prominent part in the foray upon that garden.

"Well, a man came along, and looked at the boys, and soon said, 'I like *this* boy,' looking at Elmer. I then said, 'Will you go with this man, Elmer?' He spoke up without hesitation, 'Yes, sir.' In less than fifteen minutes after they met, the man and boy were on their way to their home,—a new one for the boy; and who knows what great and good results that short interview may yet bring forth?

"The next day I met Mr. B. (who had taken Elmer) on the fair grounds, and, having heard, in the meantime, about the grape affair, I told Mr. B. what I knew about it. But it seemed to make no difference or change in him, as he said, 'We like Elmer, and mean to keep him.' I afterwards learned from another party that they had found a pistol in Elmer's pocket when he was 'overhauled' after getting home with him.

"This boy Elmer was given to me to take into the country, because no one could do anything with him here in the city. A week has passed since he went to his new home, and word was brought me, by one who saw him, that the boy is happy, and, to all appearances, a changed boy; and Mr. B. is fully satisfied that he has found the very boy he has been looking for.

"Another little fellow—Charlie, I will call him—was spoken for and partially engaged by a Mr. W., who was to call for him the next evening. Charlie was almost the very opposite in every respect of Elmer,—gentle, passive, quiet, and very good-looking, with sufficient animation and intelligence to make him really interesting. Mr. W. was quite taken with the boy; but with Charlie it was 'love at first sight.' Mr. W. did not put in an appearance the next day, and I began to look about for some other customer for my boy Charlie. But I could not get the boy to entertain any other application; his invariable answer was, 'Oh, no! I'm going with that man,'—meaning Mr. W. 'But,' said I, 'he has not called for you, as he said he would, and I cannot leave you without a home.' 'Oh, well!' said Charlie, '*he'll* come. I don't want to go with any one else.' Sure enough, he did come, but with the sad tidings for Charlie that his wife was rather in favor of taking a girl instead of a boy.

"Charlie turned away sadly disappointed, and just ready for a good cry, when Mr. W. said, 'Well, Charlie, you can go with me.' It was difficult to tell which was the happier of the two after the final decision,—the man or the boy.

"I met one of our boys here who had been in his new home, with a Mr. C., since the 25th of August. The boy has won a near and loving place in the hearts of the good people he found a home with. But he is every way worthy of all he has won. Said Mrs. C., 'We could not think more of the boy, or be more willing to do for him, if he was our own son.' It should not be expected, however, that all boys put out into new homes prove such treasures or find such true homes. But the supreme, incalculable good that must follow all well-directed efforts, intelligently put forth, in carrying on this work, ought to stimulate and encourage us to renewed efforts and greater sacrifices.

"Let us remember that we are doing a work that, while it helps for the time, also saves for all time; that, while we are applying relief, we apply still more effectually that which prevents, by removing the cause. If we would dry up the stream which feeds the malaria-breeding marsh, the most effectual way is to go to the source and apply the remedy.

"We must take care of our children by seeing that they have some proper means to enable them to become good men and women, and we shall find it no difficult matter to dispose of our criminals."

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1873.

HYDE PARK.

Regular Weekly Meeting of the Village Trustees—Considerable Routine Work Accomplished.

At the regular meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees, on Saturday, all the members were present except President Cady, who is still absent in California.

The bonds of the village were ordered issued in $12,000 to C. E. Heguembourgh, on account of the Hyde Park Water-Works.

Warrants for $6,169.83 were ordered to John McCaffrey, being balance for improvement of Prairie avenue, and a rebate of $100 tax was allowed James P. Marsh out of the same fund.

The usual weekly pay-rolls and sundry small bills were allowed to the sum of $1,232.24, and sundry bills were presented and referred.

A license as sewer builder was granted to Michael Clarkson, under bonds of $8,000.

Capt. Binford reported that he had examined the premises mentioned in the complaint of F. W. Springer, and found that they were kept in a very filthy condition.

It was ordered that the Captain proceed at once to abate the nuisance under the law.

Ulrich & Bond asked and obtained leave to withdraw for correction a plat of a subdivision of land in Sec. 36, Town 38, Range 14.

Petitions were presented and referred from J. C. Latimer and others, for a water-pipe on Union avenue, from Cottage Grove to Langley avenue; from Maximillian Capeller, for remission of a $5 fine for innocently firing off his gun in a ditch at South Chicago on a Sunday; from George W. Hale and others, for an extension of time for the order to construct a sidewalk on the south side of Forty-seventh street, on or before Nov. 1, until said street is widened to eighty feet, in accordance with the ordinance recently adopted for that purpose.

It was ordered that all further proceedings in relation to the sidewalk on Forty-seventh street be suspended till further order of the Board.

It was ordered that the Attorney prepare an ordinance to levy a special assessment for the construction of a sewer on Madison avenue, from Fifty-first to Forty-ninth street, with catch-basins and man-holes complete.

Messrs. Pearce & Benjamin appeared in relation to laying water-pipes through their property on Sixty-eighth street, which has not yet been dedicated to public use. There was a long conference with them at an informal meeting on Thursday evening. They do not object to the laying of the pipe, but do object to pay any part of a special assessment for it, on the ground that it would be of no benefit to their land for five years. Without the aid of a partial assessment, the pipes cannot be laid as fast as necessity will require. Under the circumstances, it may become necessary to lay the pipe along Sixty-seventh street, or to open Sixty-eighth street by legal process.

Referred to the Committee and the Attorney.

It was resolved that all special policemen now employed under pay from the village be discharged.

Capt. Berry, of the South Park police, explained the necessity of enforcing the penalty for breaking pounds.

Deputy Sheriff Stacy served on the members notices of the injunction granted by Judge Gary in the suit of J. H. Dunham et al. v. The Village of Hyde Park, to restrain further proceedings to widen Fifty-first street.

Adjourned to Oct. 18.

THE STREET-CARS.

Their Crowded Condition at Certain Hours.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: One of the greatest advantages the citizens of Chicago enjoys is the fine opportunity they have of being conveyed to any part of the South Division by the cars of the City Railroad Company. During the middle of the day the cars are very pleasant to ride in, as they are not overloaded, and one can easily secure a seat. From the people who ride in them at this time of the day, there is no reason for complaint. But how is it with the working-class, who leave their work about 5 or 6 o'clock, and take the car far home? The seats are speedily filled, and then the people begin to jam in, until there is not room enough inside the car for an extra copy of THE TRIBUNE; and it is almost impossible for one to extract himself from the crowded car when he has reached his stopping-place. Those who take notice of this fact cannot fail to see that extra cars at this time of the day are actually needed. The officers of the road cannot be ignorant of this fact. They see their cars overloaded, the passengers uncomfortable, and this—to say nothing of the sufferings of the poor animal which draws the load—is enough to show them that a duty they owe to the people and the dumb brute is to put more cars on the road at this time of the day. And, again, they must know that, when the cars are loaded in this way, they lose any number of fares which would, if the passengers could be given seats, and made half-way comfortable, be paid. And thus we see, if the Company will accommodate their passengers and make them comfortable, they will profit by it. OLIVER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1873.

Street-Car Conductors.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While the self-sufficiency and carelessness of certain street-car Conductors are proverbial, it is peculiarly gratifying to notice certain marked exceptions. This morning, at 11:30 o'clock, the writer, in riding in car 195, State and Madison street line, going west on Madison street, near Peoria, was pleased to notice an instance of rare presence of mind on the part of the Conductor, which saved a lady from serious, if not fatal, injury. The lady alighted from the car on the south side, next to the track of the down-cars, and, looking to the left, stepped on the track immediately in front of a down-car which was in full motion. The Conductor reached the lady just in time to draw her from immediately beneath the horses' heads, they grazing her dress as she was drawn back. While the Conductor of 195 deserves full credit for his gallant conduct, the reckless carelessness of the driver of the car going east cannot be sufficiently condemned. OBSERVER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1873.

The English Sewing-Machine Patent.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: I have seen an editorial item in a recent issue of the *Tribune* in relation to Saint's English patent for Sewing-Machine No. 1,764, dated July 17, 1790. A careful examination of the patent in the files of this office leads me to believe that the case does not in any way anticipate the American sewing-machine, although it is a mechanical curiosity, and the wonder is that, having gone so far, the inventor should have stopped short of success.

Saint's machine does not use an eye-pointed needle, but an awl to punch the hole, followed by a forked needle, which thrusts the thread through the fabric, where it is looped by a device something like the presser-foot of some of our modern sewing-machines, and held until the next loop is thrust through it—making a chain stitch. The feed was obtained by moving the work platform forward by a screw, the work being attached to the platform. No reference is made to a tension device. The whole affair is very crude, and is patented along with a spinning and weaving machine—evidently intended as an accompaniment to these latter rather than an independent and complete machine. Probably no mechanic would be able to construct a sewing-machine from the specification and drawing—therefore no American sewing-machine inventor need fear anything from this Saint patent (which in the brief description foregoing, has been constructed in the light of subsequent invention, you must remember); but nevertheless the affair is eminently suggestive, and the name of the inventor who might have achieved the fame of Elias Howe should not be lost. EXAMINER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1873.

THE COURTS.

Injunctions Against the County Collector and a Railway Company.

Proceedings Before the Supreme Court on Saturday.

A bill was filed Saturday by Clarissa A. Klock, Sarah A. McCollum, Kate McCollum, and Julia McCollum against J. S. Rumsey, County Collector. Complainants represent that they own Lots 1, 2, 3, and the north 16 feet of Lot 4, in Block 29, and Lot 11, in Block 21, in Duncan's Addition to Chicago. The defendant, Rumsey, has advertised these premises for sale, claiming that the taxes of 1870 are not paid. Complainants allege that the taxes amounted to about $211.50, and that the receipts which they received were destroyed by fire. An injunction was granted in accordance with the prayer of the bill, under a bond of $1,000.

INJUNCTION AGAINST RAILROADS.

Late Saturday afternoon a bill was filed by Nathan E. Platt, Edwin Thorn, and Isaac N. Maynard against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, and Pennsylvania Company, and John Gray. Complainants state that they own Lots 4 and 8, and part of Lot 7, in Block 29, in the Original Town of Chicago, being situated partly on West Water, Lake, and Randolph streets. Lots 7 and 8 extend from Canal to West Water, and Lot 4 extends from West Water to the river. On Lots 4 and 7 a warehouse has been erected, and the access thereto from the river is across Lot 4, and all their consignments, complainants being commission merchants, which come by way of the lakes, must come to Lot 4, and there be delivered. Defendants have laid a track on West Water street, and are now engaged in laying a switch-track thereon, which will cut Lot 4 from the others and render it useless for their business. They, therefore, ask an injunction to prevent such a switch being laid, which was granted, under a bond of $5,000, by Judge Rogers.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

James K. Murphy, Assignee of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company, recovered judgment by default in about sixty suits against delinquent policy-holders for unpaid premiums. The judgments were very small, the largest being about $475, but they aggregate nearly $7,000. Seven cases were dismissed by the Assignee.

C. W. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, recovered judgment against Morton F. Hale for $18,870.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

A rule was entered the fore part of this week for the Assignee of the State Insurance Company to show cause, Saturday morning, why he should not pay the dividend of $2,000 claimed by Tolman & King. On the return-day, however, the rule was vacated on motion of the attorney of Tolman & King; leave given them to withdraw their motion, and leave given to Joseph Frank and others in accordance with their petition to make H. W. Bishop, Assignee, party defendant, to their bill filed some time ago against the said Tolman & King.

French & Todd filed a petition in bankruptcy, on Saturday, against Charles W. Reed, dealer in paints and oils, on an account and check amounting to about $550. The acts of bankruptcy charged are non-payment of note and fraudulent sale of goods in contemplation of insolvency. A rule to show cause and provisional warrant of seizure were issued.

COUNTY COURT.

Joseph H. Gray, Hamilton B. Bogue, and Josiah T. Scovel were appointed Commissioners to make the special assessment for a sewer on Greenwood avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first street.

Jacob Mueller was appointed guardian of the estates of Louisa Huebner and others, under a bond of $9,600.

The will of Eva L. Egan was proved, and letters of administration with the will annexed granted to her husband, William C. Egan, under a bond of $14,000.

The will of Henry Thies was proved, and letters testamentary granted to Henry Dehne under a bond of $33,000.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

Jacob Sold was tried on a charge of disorderly, found guilty, and fined $100.

Benjamin Schwab was accused of keeping a house of ill-fame, getting girls from Canada, and keeping them at 410 State, but the charge could not be satisfactorily proved, and the prisoner was discharged.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Joseph G. Hall filed a præcipe in assumpsit against William A. Butters and W. Henry Butters for $2,000.

The Northwestern Distilling Company commenced two suits yesterday, one against Samuel A. Irwin for $7,000, and the other against Herman Raster for $20,000.

Charles W. Partridge has commenced a suit for a bill of goods amounting to $566.58, against Herbert E. Malley.

THE SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—The Supreme Court met at 9 o'clock this morning, all the Judges being present. The business of the day was very light in quantity, and utterly uninteresting, as it usually is on Saturdays. The Court disposed of motions previously submitted, as follows:

BY MR. JUSTICE SHELDON.

86—Pallas Carpenter v. James S. Carpenter. This is a motion for extension of time on the part of appellee to file briefs. The motion is allowed, and ten days additional time given.

BY MR. JUSTICE SCHOFIELD.

320—Albert F. Lincoln v. Allen G. Stowell. Judgment was affirmed in this case some days ago on account of the plaintiff in error not having filed abstracts and briefs. Under the circumstances set forth in the affidavit, we think the affirmance was unadvised. The judgment is therefore set aside and the cause continued until next term.

NEW MOTIONS.

Mr. Dickey moved that James Matson Burbidge be admitted to practice on license from a foreign State.

Mr. Bull moved a similar motion on behalf of S. L. Tripp.

274—Richards Iron Works v. Thos. Glennon et al. Motion to set aside order of affirmance, and for time for appellants to file briefs.

279—Wm. McGregor v. A. Filer. Motion for further time for appellee to file briefs.

293—Jacob Haas v. Catharine Stenger. Similar motion.

401—James A. Reynolds v. Ira A. Palmer et. al. Diminution of record suggested, and motion for leave to file amended record as per stipulation filed. Leave given, and amended record filed.

447—Seymour E. Norton v. Andrew W. Allen. Motion to set aside order of affirmance on affidavit filed.

563—Trustees of the Independent Presbyterian Church of Buffalo Grove and Polo v. Robert Proctor. Motion to dismiss appeal for want of prosecution. Appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

The Chief Justice then called the docket for the day, and the several cases were disposed of in the manner following:

461—Warren Dunn v. Wm. R. Haight. Taken on call.

462—The C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. v. Albert Griffin. Taken on call.

463—Andrew J. Varner v. Margaret Varner. Taken on call.

464—Chicago & Alton Railroad Company v. Board of Supervisors of Livingston County. Taken on call.

465—Aaron B. Searing et al. v. Josiah R. Butler et al. Taken on call.

466—Chicago & Alton Railroad Company v. Samuel Umphenour. Taken on call.

467—The Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad Company v. Asahel Gridley. Consolidated with No. 170, and taken by Court Oct. 1.

468—David McWilliams et al. v. Richard P. Morgan. Taken on call.

469—Same v. same. Taken on call.

470—William Thompson v. Frederick Maxwell. Taken on call.

471—Chicago & Alton Railroad Company v. Richard P. Morgan. Taken on on call.

472—Edward Gooding v. same. Consolidated with 473, and taken on call.

473—Eugene R. Stevens v. same. Consolidated with 472 and taken on call.

474—Norman Hall v. Rose Hill and Evanston Road Company. Taken on call.

475—William F. Durant, et. al. v. Henry J. Rogers. Taken on call.

476—The Pennsylvania Company v. William Fairchild, et. al. Taken on call.

477—Chicago and Northwestern Railroad v. George B. Binsley, et. al. Taken on call.

478—Erie Railway Company v. Adelbert J. Wilcox. Taken on call.

479—Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company v. Edwin H. Sawyer. Taken on call.

480—Same v. Andrew Ryan. Taken on call.

MONDAY'S CALL.

The call of the docket on Monday will be from 481 to 500 inclusive.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Court then adjourned until half-past 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Cattle-Disease.

From the Aledo (Mercer Co., Ill.) Record.

Mr. John Ball, of Millersburg Township, informs us that he lost all his milk cows, five in number, and one other animal, last week, in the space of three days. The symptoms are, that they commence rubbing the right side of the head against the fence, or whatever else may be in their way, and in less than twenty-four hours after they are dead. They seem to retain their appetite up to near the time of dying. We understood that all that he had in the enclosure with the cows had died. Since conversing with Mr. Ball, we are informed by Mr. T. Noonan that he lost all of his milk cows in a similar manner, some two years ago. He accounted for it from the fact that he had been feeding his cattle and hogs on green corn, in the same lot, and that the cattle ate the fodder after it had been given over by the hogs. We have heard the idea advanced before, and conclude that Mr. Bell's cattle must have died from this cause. We did not question him, however, as to his manner of feeding.

From the Centralia (Ill.) Sentinel.

The cattle-disease, which has been playing the mischief among the cows in the vicinity of Carlyle, has almost entirely disappeared. It is thought that the recent rains have removed the cause for the disease. Careful estimates show that 120 head of cattle have died; which, at an average of $30 per head, makes the loss to the people of that section about $3,000.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

H. R. Duval, of New York, is at the Gardner.

Capt. B. Miller, of New York, is at the Sherman.

H. Baker, Clinton, Iowa, is at the Briggs House.

J. B. Kimball, U. S. Navy, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. D. T. Littler, of Springfield, is at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. Harkness, of San Francisco, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, is at the Sherman.

B. Hogan, Albany, N. Y., is a guest of the Briggs House.

The Hon. S. M. Cullom, of Springfield, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. H. Sessions, Bristol, Conn., is stopping at the Briggs House.

Maj. E. Ruckman, of Bergen, N. J., is at the West Side Briggs.

J. A. Monroe, of Bloomington, is at Anderson's European Hotel.

The Rev. O. Wheelock, of Columbus, O., is registered at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. C. H. Reeves, of Plymouth, Ind., is in the city, and is at the West Side Briggs.

A. Searle, C., M. & St. Paul Railway, is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs.

F. F. Thomas, San Francisco, and K. K. Ramsey, Atchison, Kan., are registered at the Sherman.

J. H. Foster, Boston; H. C. Whiting, Hannibal, Mo., and J. H. Ganson, New York, are stopping at the Gardner.

M. Salisbury, Salt Lake City; C. H. Sherrill and B. R. Cowen, Washington, are guests at the Grand Pacific.

Judge Norton was suddenly called out of town yesterday to attend the funeral of his sister, who died at Bennington, Vermont. He will be back on Friday.

P. D. G. M. R. H. Jordan was presented, on Friday evening, with a gold watch by Silver Link Lodge, I. O. O. F., as a testimonial for his services to that institution.

Col. John P. Joyce, well known as the efficient and popular manager of the famous "Red Stockings" of Cincinnati, is at "Browns," spending a few days with his many friends in this city.

Representatives from the various Odd-Fellows' Lodges in this city left last night for Springfield to attend the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State, which begins in that city to-day.

Mr. Thomas O'Donovan, an old resident of this city, returned from a four months' visit to the Gem of the Sea, where he was born. He says the Home-Rule idea is spreading among the mass of the Irish people.

Onray, First Chief of the Ute Indians, and nine lesser Chiefs of the same tribe, are stopping at the Sherman. They are in charge of Brig.-Gen. C. Adams, Thomas A. Dolan, and Otto Mear, interpreters, and H. Leaders, agent. They enjoyed themselves yesterday by taking a ride through the city. The object of their journey is to have a grand talk with the Great Father at Washington.

BY TELEGRAPH.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 12.—Lieut.-Gen. Phil Sheridan and party arrived from the West yesterday and left for Chicago last evening.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 12.—Mr. Lowe, United States Minister to China, arrived here from the West to-day with a party of Chinese.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 12.—The breach of promise case at Atlantic, Iowa, of Miss Hattie Bell against O. Helmer, has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $10,000.

IN GENERAL.

Jeff. Davis is proposed for Chancellor of the University of Georgia.

Pope Pius IX. receives every day about 100 letters, and nearly all contain "religious remittances."

Mr. Barrett, of Battle Creek, Mich., wants a law to punish reporters for ridiculing free-love conventions.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that the life of Dr. Strauss is despaired of. He suffers from cancer in the stomach.

The Rev. Alexander Burroughs, of Oswego, has been suspended on the proven charge of hitting his wife on the head with a Hubbard squash.

We hear that M. B. Castle, of DeKalb County, at present a member of the State Senate, will be a candidate for Congress next year.—*Rockford Gazette.*

Ex-Gov. Hoffman, of New York, with his wife and daughter, after an extended tour through Holland, Germany, and Switzerland, have returned to Paris for the winter.

The Rev. Dr. Totten, formerly President of Trinity College in Hartford, Ct., died in Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, after an illness of two weeks. He was about 70 years of age.

Mrs. Valentine Schneider, who lives on rare beefsteak at 23 Adams street, is about 60 years old, and has not been down stairs for three years. She weighs now 400 pounds.—*Boston Advertiser.*

The Hon. S. S. Marshall (salary-grabber) is having an extensive addition built to his property in this place,—it looks like a residence; but Mr. Marshall is not married!—*McLeansboro (Ill.) Times.*

Gen. Grant had a large amount of deposits in the First National Bank of Washington just before it broke, and the only time he ever played the part of Gen. Jackson was when he removed the deposits.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

I suppose you may hear (says a Washington letter) of as many debutantes during the coming as during the past Washington season. Last year I believe there were about thirty. Miss Edith Fish, daughter of the Secretary of State, will probably head the list. Miss Fish is handsome, stylish, and very bright. Last year she only appeared at her mother's entertainments, and was allowed to accept no invitations to other houses. She is quite young, not yet 18, I think. The second daughter of Gen. Dyer, who promises to be as much a favorite as her elder sister, was one of the debutantes at a recent German. The daughter of Mr. Carlisle Patterson, of the Coast Survey Office, led the German. Another debutante was the daughter of Paymaster Eaton, United States Army, Miss Sadie, a lovely natural blonde. Some of the other young ladies were the two daughters of Prof. Coffin, Miss Ella Kay, Miss Emily Chubb, Misses Sherman, daughters of Judge Sherman, and Miss Poore, daughter of Admiral Poore.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC HALL.

GRAND EXTRA CONCERT BY THE

THEO. THOMAS

CONCERT TROUPE,

ASSISTED BY THE APOLLO CLUB!

The management take great pleasure in announcing that, in consonance with a universally expressed desire, and in response to a general request on the part of the musical public of Chicago to hear this, the greatest orchestra in America, and the most popular Choral Society in the West, unite for one grand combination concert. Mr. THOMAS has waived other engagements for the purpose, before his final return East, to come again to the city next WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15, to give

A GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,

Assisted by the best solo talent of the city, consisting of MRS. HUCK, MRS. JOHNSON, and MR. FOLTZ, with MR. FUCHS, Solo Pianist, together with the entire choral strength of the society. The celebrated American basso,

MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY,

Together with other distinguished soloists of the Thomas Concert Troupe, will also appear.

The prices of admission will be the same as before. Admission, $1. Reserved seat and main floor, 50 cents extra. Balcony and Dress Circle, $1 extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Seats can be secured THIS MORNING, at Cobb's Library, under Palmer's Hotel, and Box Office of Music Hall. Steinway & Sons' are exclusively used at Thomas' concerts.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

MUSIC HALL.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, INAUGURATION

Of the Third Season of the Star Lecture Course, by the author of "Tennessee's Pardner," "Luck of Roaring Camp," "Miggles," "Heathen Chinee," &c.,

BRET HARTE,

Who will make his first and only appearance in Chicago in his brilliant lecture on "The Argonauts of '49."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the convenience of ladies, we have established a Ticket Office at the elegant Bookstore of Jansen, McClurg & Co., where seats for all "Star" entertainments can be procured hereafter.

SEASON TICKETS for the entire course of ten entertainments, including Bret Harte, Harriet Beecher Stowe, James T. Fields, Newman Hall, E. H. Chapin, Daniel Dougherty, R. J. DeCordova, Camilla Urso Concert, Gerald Massey, and John Brougham, for sale for $5.

Tickets for Bret Harte's Lecture for sale at Box Office Music Hall, and at Bookstore Jansen, McClurg & Co. Admission, 50 cts; Reserved Seats, 25 cts extra.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

THE GREAT SENSATION!
THE TALK OF THE TOWN!
THE WILD ARABS
WITH
MONTGOMERY QUEEN'S
GREAT EUROPEAN
Menagerie, Circus, & Caravan,
Corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Two Performances Every Day, at 2 and 7 p. m.

Arabian Nights Entertainment.
Extraordinary Equestrian Exercises.
Mammoth Mastodon Menagerie.
Colossal Caravan.

WILD ARABS! WILD ARABS! WILD ARABS!

Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.
WM. FOOTE, JR., Gen'l Agent.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Great triumph of the new Extravaganza, entitled

FUNNY MOKES IN A FOG.

First week of the Musical Extravaganza, THOMAS' BURLESQUE CONCERT. Mackin and Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Billy Rice, Master G. Davenport, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble in new specialties—every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

Look out for the Burlesque of GUY MANNERING.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

THE GREATEST LIVING ACTRESS,

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,

In her wonderful rendition of

MEG MERRILIES.

Due notice will be given of Miss Cushman's appearance as LADY MACBETH and QUEEN KATHARINE.

Saturday—CUSHMAN MATINEE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

A GREAT NEW YORK SUCCESS. Monday, Oct. 13, during the week, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, A Week of Genuine Society Drama. A Powerful Picture of Passion, by the Greatest Dramatist of the Age, Victorien Sardou, entitled

FERNANDE.

AN IMMENSE CAST.

Next week, Bartley Campbell's new play, "HEARTS." In preparation, "MARY WARNER."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Reappearance of the eminent Natural Actor,

ROBERT McWADE,

Who will appear every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, in his own version of Washington Irving's popular legend,

RIP VAN WINKLE,

With beautiful Music and Effects.

TRUTH AND SUPERSTITION,

Or Modern Spiritualism Ventilated.

A Lecture by Mr. WILLIAM HUGHES, at Kingsbury Music Hall, Clark-st., near Randolph, Monday Evening, Oct. 13, 1873, at 8 o'clock.

This Lecture shows the fallacy of professed intercourse with spirits by human "mediums" in general. Ancient Witchcraft a prototype of Modern Spiritualism. Striking resemblance between the devotees of both.

All persons troubled with unpleasant dreams should not fail to hear this discourse, which explains not only a preventive, but also a remedy for such habits, as well as many points deserving the attention of every intelligent mind. Admission, 50 cents.

GLOBE, THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE.

Every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the Queen of Protean Stars,

LITTLE NELL,

In her great Sensation, FIDELIA, THE FIRE WAIF.

DR. KAHN'S

Magnificent Anatomical Museum,

From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

GROW'S HALL.

The Rev. J. G. WHITE will lecture in Grow's Hall, West Madison-st., on Monday evening, Oct. 13, and in the Lecture-Room of Methodist Church Block, Tuesday evening, Oct. 14. Lecture to commence both evenings at 8 o'clock, sharp. Subject, "Auricular Confession Exposed."

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 377 and 379 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 377 and 379 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 22, 1863.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 377 and 379 South Clark-st., Chicago.

COBURN

Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of disease. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the land, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female disease to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Green Book sent for 25 cents. Illustrated with numerous engravings. All languages spoken.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	¶*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	‡ 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	* 1:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:20 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & Sta Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:30 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	‡*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:20 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 92 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:50 p. m.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,

BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........Oct. 4
GLAMORGAN..........Oct. 25

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $90 currency; Second Cabin, $65 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Spain..........Oct. 11. | Egypt..........Nov. 1.
Italy..........Oct. 18. | Greece..........Nov. 8.
France..........Oct. 25. | Spain..........Nov. 15.
For London (direct)..........Canada, Oct. 14.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 15.
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 29.
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 12.
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 26.

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

SAMPLE & HARGIS,
cor. Canal and Madison-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, the Continent of Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabins from $55; Steerage, $30. British and Irish passengers, $32, currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Charlotte Cushman. "Guy Mannering."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fernande."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Robert McWade. "Rip Van Winkle."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Thomas Burlesque Concerts." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Little Nell. "Fidelia, the Fire Waif."

QUEEN'S CIRCUS—Wabash avenue, corner Adams street. Afternoon and evening.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street. Benefit of the Memphis sufferers.

KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—148 South Clark-st. Science and Art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS' WORTH OF LYON'S INsect Powder will destroy a million cockroaches and bugs.

DEPEND UPON IT, MOTHERS, MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, October 13, 1873.

The Hon. William B. Williams has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth District of Michigan to succeed the Hon. W. D. Foster—if elected.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* should remember that variety is the spice of life. To call the *Commercial* man a blackmailer eleven times in one article makes the thing tedious.

A dispatch from Cleveland intimates that notes of the Lake Shore Road, amounting to $200,000, given to the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company for rails, have gone to protest, and that, unless relief comes soon, many of the manufacturers will be obliged to close.

It is conceded by the Radicals in Virginia that the Conservatives will carry the State at the ensuing election. The latter claim a majority of from 30,000 to 50,000, while the Radicals believe that they can keep it down to about 10,000. The election does not occur until November.

The Polaris investigation on Saturday did not develop anything of very special interest. Capt. Buddington was the only witness under examination, but, beyond his denial of the charges that there was ill-feeling between himself and Capt. Hall, and that he used intoxicating liquors to such an extent as to unfit himself for duty, his testimony contained nothing of particular importance. The examination will be resumed to-day.

The Mexican Congress has made a number of radical reforms which have been formally decreed, among them the separation of Church and State; freedom of religious opinion; recognition of marriage as a civil contract; dispossession of the property of religious institutions; and the suppression of monastic orders. These reforms will continue in force until the next revolution, which may come at any time. Meanwhile, in view of ecclesiastical opposition to some of these measures, the Jesuits have been ordered to leave the country.

The employes of the various iron foundries in Philadelphia and vicinity have resolved to stand by the strikers of the Southwark foundry, whose case has already been fully stated in THE TRIBUNE, and to contribute a weekly stipend for their support, thus making it a test case, which will govern the action of others. The latest development is that of banks holding city funds, which refuse to pay the employes of the city their monthly salaries on checks drawn by the City Treasurer, thus compelling them to go on the street and get them discounted.

A very remarkable statement comes from Washington in a rather roundabout way, that Senator Conkling, of New York, will not accept the Chief-Justiceship, even if it is offered him, as he has determined to retire to private life at the end of his Senatorial term. Satisfied with what fame he has achieved, he intends to devote himself to the practice of law and make a fortune. As the authority for the statement, however, is Senator Cameron, it is hardly safe to assume definitely that Mr. Conkling's name is off the list of candidates.

Two immense Anti-Monopoly meetings were held on Saturday last in Iowa, one at Des Moines and the other at Mount Pleasant. The former was the largest political gathering of the year, and was addressed by the Hon. J. G. Vale, the Anti-Monopoly candidate for Governor, and the Hon. Fred O'Donnell, of Dubuque; and the latter by speakers more directly connected with the Granger movement. A novel feature of the latter meeting was the appearance of Miss Julia Garretson, a Henry County farmer's daughter, who harangued the large crowd in attendance. The topics discussed at both meetings were pertinent to the financial and railroad questions of the day.

Some fuss has been made concerning a dispatch published in our issue of Friday, from Galesburg, containing a fling at Mr. Colfax's speech at the Fair held in that city. We have ascertained that the dispatch in question was not sent by our regular Galesburg correspondent, but by a volunteer. It was inserted inadvertently by the night telegraph editor. Some persons are very thin-skinned when the word "Credit Mobilier" is mentioned, and when such persons happen to be out of public life, as Mr. Colfax now is, we desire to keep their names out of print in that connection so far as they will allow us to do so. For this reason the dispatch in question would have been excluded if it had been seen by the responsible editor.

Very full details of the shooting of ex-Senator Pomeroy by M. F. Conway, formerly member of Congress from Kansas, will be found elsewhere. Although the latter fired three times, but one of his shots took effect, inflicting, however, only a flesh-wound. Mr. Pomeroy alleges ignorance of any trouble existing between them, and states that he has never injured Mr. Conway in any manner. The burden of the facts thus far seems to indicate that Mr. Conway is weak both in mind and body, and was laboring under an attack of insanity at the time of the affray, and this plea will be offered by his counsel at the preliminary examination, which takes place to-day. Mr. Conway himself has made no statement, under the advice of his counsel.

The letter addressed to the President and Directors of the Union National Bank by the other banks and bankers of this city is a graceful expression of friendship and good-will, as well as of confidence in the soundness and strength of the institution. It declares the belief of the signers that the Union Bank can reopen its doors with unimpaired capital, and expresses the hope that it will not withdraw this capital from the banking resources of the city. It was stated in our columns yesterday that the Union National would probably reopen on Tuesday, the 14th. We understand that the only obstacle in the way of resuming is a technical one created by the National Currency act, which prescribes a certain formality to be followed in cases where banks have gone into voluntary liquidation. Very likely this obstacle will be removed to-day.

The daily *I-O. U.* has been greatly distressed for a week past about THE TRIBUNE's position in reference to city politics, and has been taking on in a dismal way about "little printer's tickets," and similar rubbish. It has now dropped its favorite line of discourse and fallen foul of the Republican Central Committee, whom it denounces as cowardly and treacherous for failing to call a straight party convention. "Behind the Republican Central Committee," it says, "stands the Republican party itself. Let it *sweep away the Committee* and organize for victory over the various cliques and factions which now greedily contest the field merely for the spoils of office." The *I-O. U.* is out of a job, and it fancies that if a political fight were gotten up here on the issue of colored rights, or the punishment of red-handed rebels, there would by some employment for it before cold weather sets in. That is all it means by "sweeping away the Committee."

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, but generally at a lower range of prices, owing to depressing advices from other points. Mess pork was quiet, and 12½@25c lower, at $14.62½@14.75 cash, and $12.75@12.87½ seller December. Lard was quiet and easier, at 7½@7⅝c per lb cash, and 7⅝c seller December. Meats were dull and unchanged, at 7⅜@7½c for short ribs, 7⅞@8c for short clear, and 9@10c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were more active, and 1c lower, at 91c per gallon. Lake freights were more active and unchanged, at 7½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was moderately active, but 1½@2c lower, closing at $1.03 cash, and $1.02½ seller November. Corn was active, and ½c lower, closing at 36½c cash, and 38½c seller November. Oats were active and firmer, closing at 32¾c cash, and 32⅝c seller November. Rye was quiet and firmer, closing at 65c. Barley was less active, but firm, closing at $1.36@1.37 for No. 2, and $1.10 for No. 3. Hogs were dull and steady.

The Evangelical Alliance has finally dissolved, and most of the European delegates are now on their way home. Notwithstanding the outwardly harmonious aspect of its deliberations, it already begins to appear that there were troubles under the surface which may yet tend to much acrimonious ecclesiastical wrangling on technical points. One of these troubles has already developed itself in the form of a protest signed by seventy of the foreign delegates against the attitude of the Alliance towards the Roman Catholics, and now comes Bishop Tozer, recently a missionary Bishop in Central Africa, who addresses a letter to Bishop Potter, of New York, inveighing against the Dean of Canterbury for partaking of communion with Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and others outside the pale of the Church of England; the reverend gentleman's principal distress being the example of the Dean will induce many people in England of the Established Church to stray away into the fold of the Roman Catholic Church.

MEMPHIS RELIEF.

The City of Memphis contributed $36,000 to the Chicago Relief Fund after the great fire two years ago. The day of our calamity is past. That of Memphis has come. The ravages of yellow fever in that city are appalling. They are also continuous, and demand continuous relief. Up to the present time there has been only $5,000 to $6,000 raised here to sustain the efforts of the noble men and women who, at the hazard of their own lives, are struggling with the disease and caring for the destitute children whose parents have fallen before it. An impression has prevailed that the contributions of money were already sufficient. This is a sad mistake, as the later dispatches from the stricken city show. The recent frost caused no abatement of the disease, and now the Indian summer has set in, and the death-rate is increasing.

The receipts at the Exposition this evening will be given to the Memphis Fund, and there will also be an opportunity for those who have not hitherto contributed to add their donations to the sacred cause of the suffering and bereaved. Let there be an overwhelming concourse at the Exposition this evening. Let our people return to Memphis the good offices she bestowed upon us in the hour of our affliction. Let the result of this night's work go forth to all the country round about as an electric thrill, awakening charitable impulses in the remotest corner of the Northwest. Nor should the work cease with a single effort. Let committees be appointed to continue it as long as the disease or its effects are visible. There is no danger of doing too much.

LOCATION OF THE RECORDER'S OFFICE.

We have no interest in any position that the Chicago *Times* may take in reference to the approaching municipal election. We are willing that it should support the Hesing-O'Hara combination, if it sees fit to do so, and we shall not inquire what price they pay for it, if they buy with their own money. We have an interest, however, in the expenditure of the public funds, and we object to an appropriation of money from the County Treasury to be applied upon a contract between the Hesing party and the *Times*. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and if the Hesing clique in the Board of County Commissioners regard the influence of the *Times* worth buying, let them raise the necessary amount by private subscription, or by assessing the saloons, or in any other legitimate way. Those who dance should pay the fiddler. The County Commissioners have no right to vote away $6,000 a year of public money for the next five years in order to assist the Hesing party to enlist the *Times* as one of its auxiliaries in the coming campaign.

Three or four of the locations offered would be more desirable than the *Times* building at the same price, and they can be secured at about one-half the cost. This consideration should be enough of itself, but there is another equally forcible. The *Times* building has been ready for occupancy nearly a year. During that time it has been advertised for rent every day. Meanwhile, buildings to the north, to the south, to the east, and to the west of it, which have not had the benefit of incessant puffing, have been rented, and the *Times* building stands empty. It has not a single store, office, or room occupied, though in a locality which is well built up and largely tenanted by banks and offices of all kinds. The surrounding buildings are no better than the *Times* building, that they should rent readily, while it alone stands tenantless. The reason is that the *Times* is an indecent newspaper, and its building is regarded by the public as they regard any other office from which indecent publications issue. It has a reputation for indecency coextensive with the United States. It gains admittance to very few households, and no modest woman will open it a second time. It is, perhaps, the only newspaper in the United States which has not a single *friend* in the locality where it is published, not even among its own employes. Now, after the public have thus demonstrated and declared their aversion to the premises where the *Times* is printed, the Board of County Commissioners have no right, other things being equal, to force the public to go there to transact business. Still less have they the right to do so when other quarters, more conveniently located, and not the objects of popular aversion, are offered at a lower price.

THE BOARD OF TAX-PLUNDERERS.

We have received the following letter from a subscriber in Champaign, Illinois:

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

In your comments upon the action of the Board of Equalization and railroad-aid debts, you seem to imply that the counties and towns which owe these debts have asked or sought to push the payment off upon other counties. Now the fact is just the reverse. These counties and towns have not made themselves heard concerning those debts, and what is to be done with them. This county owes no debt of that kind, but four of the townships owe about $200,000. The people here do not ask Chicago or other counties to pay this debt. When the proper time comes, the people of these towns will decide for themselves how to deal with the bondholders. The action at Springfield was wholly uncalled for.

We have no doubt that this is substantially true. We have not accused the people of the counties and towns owing such debts with a desire to transfer the burden thereof to the State. We have accused the dishonest ring of bondholders and speculators in and about Springfield with a purpose to rob the State generally, in order to give to those bonds a value they are not entitled to. There was no conceivable excuse for raising the assessment over that of 1872. It was just as easy to raise a tax of $2,000,000 on an aggregate assessment of $500,000,000 as it is to raise the same sum on an assessment of $1,200,000,000. That had been the uniform policy of the State for many years. During the whole time the State was laboring to pay off its own debt, the one-fourth or one-fifth assessment was adhered to; no one ever thought of doubling or trebling that assessment until there was a partial failure to pay interest on these local aid bonds. Letters from bondholders "wanted to know" why the interest was not paid *by the State* in accordance with the swindling advertisements, and the only answer that could be given was that the assessment of 1872 was so low that it did not afford an opportunity to steal enough revenue to pay the interest. Then followed, chronologically, the order to raise the assessment. The assessments for a number of years had been:

1867	$501,638,000	1870	$496,000,000
1868	475,377,000	1871	493,917,000
1869	486,954,000	1872	510,886,683

The State is now practically out of debt. The time had come when the revenue to be raised for State indebtedness was merely nominal, yet in 1873 the order was given to make the assessment larger. It may be said that the Revenue law required a full "cash valuation." The law of Illinois had required that for forty years. A year ago, the Auditor, in his report, declared that the "cash value of the taxable property in this State" was not less than $2,600,000,000. So that, after all, the law is not yet complied with, and the property is not assessed at more than 50 per cent of its cash value. If it is lawful to assess it at 50 per cent, why not at 25 or even 20 per cent? Even the Board of Equalization voted that the assessment was but 70 per cent of the assessment required by law. The difference, however, was, that the assessment of 1872 would not pay the interest on the railroad-aid bonds; but to increase that assessment to thirteen hundred millions would not only pay that interest, but leave a respectable surplus to the credit of the bondholders in the State Treasury. The pretext of complying with the law is literally "too thin," because the law has not been complied with,—being short 50 per cent, according to the Auditor, and 30 per cent, according to the Board of Equalization. But the percentage needed to pay the interest on the railroad-aid bonds was calculated with sublime accuracy.

The organ of all this high-handed proceeding at Springfield has kept up a perpetual howl about taxing the railroads. The Board of Equalization, in fixing the value of the railroad property, taxed the lands, the ties, iron, side-tracks, depots, buildings, cars, etc., and every description of visible property. It was then proposed to add $38,000,000 more for the cost of grading the roadway. The Auditor gave as his opinion that the cost of grading could not be included in the value of the road, but might be included in the value of the capital stock. The Board adopted this plan, and forthwith the Springfield *Journal*, entirely silent respecting the robbery committed in aid of the railroad-aid bondholders, has been making a great outcry over the refusal to tax the railroads on the $38,000,000 expended in digging down hills and filling up valleys. The attempt to divert attention from the bondholders' grab by calling attention to the untaxed culverts of the railroads is altogether too thin. All the noise made about the Board of Equalization refusing to tax the railroads is nonsense; it is a mere attempt to divert attention from the fact that the people of Illinois generally, and especially those counties not owing any railroad-aid debt, are to be taxed to pay the $1,100,000 annual interest on these bonds, and furnish a large surplus to the credit of the bondholders.

Nothing has occurred in this State since the collapse of credit in 1837-'41 that is so well calculated to destroy confidence in the municipal securities of this State as this action. The towns, counties, etc., owing these debts are notified to levy no tax to pay the interest thereon, as the assessment of 1873 has been arranged so that all the money needed for that purpose can be filched from the other counties which owe no such debt, Chicago alone paying nearly one-fourth of the amount. But these other counties will pay no such tax,—they will submit to no such imposition.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Washington dispatches state that President Grant would like to say something in his forthcoming message in favor of a resumption of specie payments, but that he is restrained by a celebrated apothegm of Mr. Boutwell's on the subject of "growing up to specie payments." The tendency of things just now is to grow *down* to specie payments. But for the fact that the Government is issuing new greenbacks out of what is called by courtesy "the $44,000,000 reserve," we should be growing down to specie payments much faster than we are.

It is not to be expected that the President will have any clear ideas of his own on this vastly important subject, but if he will cease leaning on Boutwell, Jay Cooke, Henry Clews, and the other suspenders of political economy, he may derive some from external sources. The country is getting in a very good position to resume specie payments. Greenbacks are now at par with silver coin, and, if they remain so for any considerable time, silver will pass into circulation, and thereby add some $30,000,000 to the available currency of the country. It is to be hoped that this result may come about—if for no other reason, in order to silence those who are always asking "Where is the specie to come from?" The estimated amount of gold and silver coin in the world is about $10,000,000,000. It is also "estimated" that any nation can have as much of this coin as it can pay for. It is likewise believed that if the Legal-Tender act were repealed, except as to past contracts and obligations, the existing stock of gold in the country would be sufficient to maintain specie payments upon. The larger transactions of commerce require no gold except to settle balances, since the exchanges offset each other. The wheat pays for the cloth, and *vice versa*. As to small transactions, the people are so accustomed to bank notes that they would probably prefer them for pocket money if assured that they were convertible into gold. Hence there would be very little gold wanted—as little in proportion as in Canada, where a specie basis is successfully maintained on a very small reserve of coin. One great advantage of specie payments would be the resulting elasticity of the currency. At present our currency is a certain fixed quantity, no more and no less—whereby it happens that when the time comes for moving the crops, and large amounts of currency are wanted, there is a sudden constriction at all the money centres. If we could draw upon the *money of the world* at such times, of which there is practically an inexhaustible supply, no such constriction could occur, for we should at once obtain all that our products could pay for, and that would be precisely the amount wanted.

The President's latest preferences (which have not, however, taken the form of recommendations) are stated as follows:

1. Authority to reissue the $44,000,000 reserve.
2. A free banking law.
3. Repeal of the clause requiring a reserve for the protection of depositors, a percentage of the other reserve to be in gold, and increased in regular ratio until the whole reserve is gold.
4. Prohibition of interest on deposits.
5. Establishment of a post-office bank, payment of 4 per cent to depositors, and conversion of deposits either into outstanding United States bonds or new 4½ per cent bonds, retiring an equal number of those outstanding.

As regards the first, it appears that the "$44,000,000 reserve" is now in process of reissue, about $3,000,000 having already gone forth. If there is now no authority for issuing them, it follows that the law has been violated. It may be added that the issue of more greenbacks is not in the direction of specie resumption, but the reverse. The second, third, and fourth propositions are, in our view, unobjectionable, and the fifth incomprehensible. The object of depositors in putting their money into a bank, whether they receive interest or not, is to get it out again when they want it. To convert the deposits into bonds is to take permanent possession of the depositors' money, unless reconversion of the bonds into currency is allowed. The latter measure would give elasticity to the currency, but would be needless for that purpose if specie payments were restored.

THE GILMAN CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE TRIBUNE has already given some prominence to the suit brought before Judge Tipton, of Bloomington, by a stockholder of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad against the Directors of the Company, asking the Court to enjoin the latter from leasing the road to the Pennsylvania Company, and setting up extortion and fraud in the construction contracts of a remarkable likeness to the Credit-Mobilier system under which the Union Pacific was built. The answer of the Directors makes a general denial of the charges of extortion and fraud, and then proceeds to make what looks like a general confession of all the circumstances upon which these charges are based. They claim that they have made no exorbitant profits on the construction of the road, and profess to believe that there is nothing immoral or unlawful in what is commonly known as the Credit-Mobilier system, thus imitating still further the policy of Mr. Oakes Ames and some of his bolder associates who had the temerity and foresight not to deny the charges brought against them before the Congressional Investigating Committee. The defendants in the Gilman suit set up that it has been a common practice in Illinois (and they might have added in most other States of the Union) for Directors to make contracts on the part of the Company for their own benefit, to issue themselves the majority of the stock in order to retain the management, and to pay themselves the contract profits with the bonds subscribed by the townships and counties along the line. They were evidently fearful, however, that Judge Tipton would not regard this allegation of a common practice as a justification of its lawfulness, or they would not have been so anxious to secure the change of venue which was denied them.

According to the answer of Messrs. Melvin, Warner, and Fuller, they let the construction contracts to the Morgan Improvement Company, and one of them at least had an interest in the contracts. They admit also that all were interested in the Barclay Coal Company, which obtained what amounted to an exclusive privilege. It was provided that the reductions made to the Barclay Coal Company for the transportation of their coal were to be collected from the consignees, but not for the benefit of the Railroad Company. These collections were to be paid over to the Barclay Coal Company, composed chiefly of the men who controlled the management of the Gilman Railroad, and who fixed the terms of the contract. Messrs. Melvin, Warner, and Fuller can see nothing wrong in this proceeding, which merely uses the property of the stockholders of the road for the benefit of a corporation of which the Directors of the road are chief owners. Neither could the gentlemen interested in the Wyoming Coal Company, who likewise controlled the management of the Union Pacific, see anything wrong in a similar proceeding. Neither could Mr. Gregory Smith discover anything that was not lawful and right in starting a factory for engines and cars with the money of the Vermont Central, and then renting these cars to the Vermont Central at a price which compelled the Vermont Central stockholders to lose money in operating their road. It is just possible that the courts, when they get a fair sight at these transactions, will view them differently.

The Directors of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad likewise admit a disposal of the resources of the Company substantially as charged in the bill. Their account stands in this way:

FOR BUILDING 111 MILES OF ROAD.

Stock	$1,400,000
Municipal bonds	598,000
First-mortgage bonds	2,000,000
Second-mortgage bonds	1,000,000
Credit account on books	873,000
Total	$5,871,000

They deny that the road only cost $1,600,000, as charged in the bill, but fail to give the exact cost, as they might have done with all the figures in their possession, or even to make an approximate estimate. They also claim that $1,400,000 of stock issued to the Morgan Improvement Company has no value, though they probably did not present the case in this light to the counties and towns which subscribed for that stock and issued bonds to the amount of about $600,000 to aid in its construction. They admit that this amount of stock was issued in order to give the Morgan Improvement Company the control of the management. If the municipalities that subscribed $600,000 toward this stock are now persuaded by the men who induced them to do it that it is not worth anything, and never was worth anything, is it not a very serious temptation held out to these municipalities to repudiate their bonds for the want of consideration?

Estimating the capital stock, the first-mortgage bonds, the second-mortgage bonds, and the credit account claimed by the construction ring at their par value, the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad has cost $51,700 a mile, or within $3,000 of the average cost per mile of all the railroads in the country, including all the Credit Mobiliers that have ever been organized, all the watered stock that has ever been issued, and all the railroad swindles that have ever been perpetrated. Yet there is probably no stretch of railroad in the country of equal length that could have been built at a less cost than the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield, which was through a perfectly level country. The Directors claim that they sold their bonds at a large sacrifice. For instance, they claim that some of the municipal bonds were sold as low as 60 cents on the dollar. It is certainly very remarkable that county and town bonds of as rich a State as Illinois should have to be sold at any such sacrifice as this. If true, the circumstance shows that the construction ring must have been under some urgent necessity for disposing of them immediately, and at what they could get, perhaps in order to raise the money to go on with the work of construction. This does not look as though the Morgan Improvement Company had a cash capital of $500,000. Mr. Thomas A. Scott, it seems, holds the full amount ($1,000,000) of second-mortgage bonds, issued without authority of law, and hence, probably, the reason why the Pennsylvania Company was willing to take a lease providing for their payment.

THE INTERNATIONAL PATENT CONGRESS.

The first of the series of International Congresses in Vienna, for the adoption of more effective measures for the protection of patents, closed its session on the 8th ult. It was not, as had been expected, a meeting of Government officials, inasmuch as the Austrian Government failed to send a representative. The other Governments, therefore, decided to take no official part, and the meeting resolved itself into an informal one. The action of the Congress is summed up in the resolutions which were adopted. These resolutions declare, first, that the protection of inventions should be guaranteed by the laws of all civilized nations, under the condition of the complete publication of the same,—a proposition which hardly needs discussion in view of the advantages it would confer upon inventors, and the practical aid it would render to the diffusion of knowledge. The Congress furthermore recommended the following as bases for a patent law. Only the inventor himself or his legal representative should be entitled to a patent, and the fact that the inventor is a foreigner should not exclude him from the right. The patent itself should be granted for a term of fifteen years, with the privilege of extension for the same time under certain circumstances. Simultaneously with the issue of the patent, a complete publication of the same to be made. The expenses should be reduced as much as possible, and, to make it easy for an inventor who has to abandon his patent, a sliding scale of costs is recommended. The establishment is also recommended of a well organized Patent Office, where information of every kind pertaining to patents may be obtained, and of legal rules by which the inventor can allow the use of his invention to all respectable applicants for a fixed compensation. The last and one of the most important recommendations is as follows: "The non-application of an invention in one country shall not involve the forfeiture of the patent, if the patented invention has been carried into practice at all, and if it has been rendered profitable to the inhabitants of such country to purchase and make use of that invention. In all other respects, and particularly as regards proceedings in the granting of patents, the Congress refers to the English, American, and Belgian patent laws, and to the draft of a patent law prepared for Germany by the Society of American Engineers."

To carry out the recommendations embodied in these resolutions, a permanent Executive Committee has been appointed. This Committee has determined to go to work actively and energetically, and, instead of awaiting the slow growth of public opinion, has resolved to commence to influence the European Governments directly. The Austrians—who, by the way, are represented as stealing American inventions by wholesale from the Exposition—have acted in a very illiberal manner towards the Congress, although the Baron Schwarz-Senborn, the President of the Exposition, was President of the Congress, and the Committee, therefore, do not propose to waste any time in dealing with the Austrian authorities, but will go to Berlin and endeavor to induce the Prussian Government to come to an understanding with Great Britain and the United States, which will compel Austria and the other European Powers to adopt the same practice. The action of the Congress and the Committee seems to promise at last full protection to inventors, both at home and abroad, and to put an end to the practice of stealing the products of honorable and useful labor.

The Emperor of Germany recently issued an edict in his role of King of Prussia, which is interesting from the fact that in it he announces his title henceforth to be as follows: "We, William, by the grace of God King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, Burggrave of Nuremberg, Count of Hohenzollern, Sovereign and Supreme Duke of Silesia, as likewise of the County Glatz, Grand Duke of the Nether Rhine and Posen, Duke of Saxonia, Westphalia, and Engern, of Pomerania, Lueneburg, Holstein, and Schleswig; of Magdeburg, Bremen, Geldern, Kleve, Juelich, and Berg; as also of the Wends and Kassubes; of Krossen, Lauenburg, and Mecklenburg; Landgrave of Hessen and Thueringen; Margrave of the Upper and Nether-Lausitz; Prince of Orania; Prince of Ruegen, of East Friesland, of Paderborn, and Pyrmont; of Hallerstadt, Muenster, Minden, Osnabrueck, and Hildesheim; of Verden, Kaunin, Fulda, Nassau, and Moers; Princely Count of Henneberg; Count of the Mark and of Ravensburg; of Hohenstein, Teiklenburg, and Lingen; of Mansfeld, Sigmaringen, and Veringen; and Lord at Frankfort." And this isn't all of his name either. His Imperial title is of about equal length,—the two combined being several feet long.

Astronomical.

The two brightest planets in the solar system are now very nearly in line with the earth. Their nearest approach occurs to-morrow, when they will be apparently separated by only 21 minutes of arc, or about two-thirds the apparent diameter of the full moon. They are visible in the early morning, rising more than two hours before the sun, and the view with the naked eye will well repay our late-sleeping readers for rising a little earlier than usual. Venus is the most northerly of the two. Both are visible at the same time in the telescope if the magnifying power of the eye-piece used be not too high.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The monopolists of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania are watching the elections in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota with more eagerness than they ever watched the result of a Presidential election, and they are sending money by hundreds of thousands to influence the elections here—why? To save the integrity—the unbroken phalanx of the Republican party. Let that party succeed with its usual majorities, and the monopolists are all right again for the next half dozen years to come. "The anti-monopoly hubbub," they will say, "has been a mere puff of wind."—*Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader.*

—There is a class of good-meaning Republicans who continue to ask, "why don't the farmers take possession of the Republican machinery instead of acting outside of it, here in the County of Kendall. In the cities and many of the counties of this and other States such a thing would be entirely out of the question, hence nothing better would result than purifying the party in spots, which wou[illegible] of no avail. The instinct of the people, [illegible]y should not stop to reason, tells them they must all act alike, and help to bring about general results.—*Yorkville (Ill.) News.*

—Voters of Bureau County, will you continue to be deceived and misled by this dozen of politicians, whose whole study and ambition is to get office and bleed the people? How long will the people submit to be bamboozled and led around by this clique of professional political tricksters, who care about as much for the welfare of the people as the wolf does for the welfare of the lamb?—*Princeton (Ill.) Tribune.*

—You are tired of the one man and the one party rule. Will you put your tough hands to the wheel now, or must you wait until the events of a few more years shall show you why you ought to have acted now?—*McHenry County (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—The pretense that the Republican party will aid the Reform movement is too bald. That party perpetrated the wrongs complained of,—kept up a high protective tariff; inaugurated the system of land donations; made the infamous Credit Mobilier; instituted the salary-grab; winked at corruption; shielded known dishonest officials; profited by the remorseless greed of monopolists, and failed every time to lift, even with the tip of their fingers, the heavy burdens imposed by the monopolists. How, then, can the people expect relief from the party which imposed the wrongs and made money by them?—*Illinois State Register.*

—At the next State election in Illinois the Republican party, relying upon the invincibility of their 60,000 majority, led by Logan, Oglesby, and other salary-grabbers, will spit upon the farmers' move and put in nomination men of their own party predilections. . . . The farmers can never accomplish any good or make their power felt by being blindly led by demagogues, or designing men. It will require the united efforts of every anti-monopolist in the nation to destroy the monster monopolies and corrupt rings that are backed up by the present Administration.—*Cumberland County (Ill.) Democrat.*

—Every interest of the farmers and laboring-men is centered upon their success this fall and next at the ballot-box. Their love of independent manhood; their love of home, family, and friends; their love of everything they hold sacred ought to unite them as one man in the conflict with the monopolists.—*Paxton (Ill.) Journal.*

—As proof of the mighty reform now sweeping in "tidal waves" over the country, we call especial attention to the fact that "one-term men" are all the demand. Old party hacks and professional place-hunters and office-holders must go down before the triumphal march of reform, embodied in one-term "anti-monopoly," and no office-holding or office-seeking demagogue "need apply."—*Henry (Ill.) Republican.*

—Not 20 per cent of the voting population of Kane County will be influenced by politics; this fall the people will generally vote for the best candidates in the field. If the farmers are judicious in their selections they will sweep the boards this fall as handsomely as they did last spring.—*Elgin (Ill.) Advocate.*

—The Farmers' ticket of Jo Daviess County will be elected by a majority exceeding 500.—*Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin.*

—Right is asserting itself. We predict that the farmers will gain almost an unbroken victory in Central Illinois, in the approaching election.—*Taylorville (Ill.) Republican.*

—Hereabouts the ball is rolling beautifully. Everywhere throughout the District, and, we might add, all over Southern Illinois, all is well. No revolution ever made such progress as that inaugurated by the farmers. In the few short months that the movement has been on foot, wonders have been worked. Wily politicians stand aghast at the spectacle, and tremble at the sure and certain doom that awaits them.—*Mt. Vernon (Ill.) Free Press.*

—The ticket placed in nomination by the Farmers' Convention, held in this city on the 20th ult., is very popular throughout the county. The opponents of organized moneyed monopolies seem to be fully aroused and organized. . . . This state of things the people are determined to rectify, and they have come to the conclusion to make their votes tell in the right direction.—*Olney (Ill.) Times.*

—The campaign in this county is progressing very quietly. Instead of the boisterous, crazy enthusiasm manifested last year, we have a calm but earnest discussion of the issues, not of the candidates, for, we can frankly say, the candidates are all good men. It is the principle involved that our people are discussing in groups here and there, whether men should stick by the old parties. . . . The defeat of the Farmers' ticket, while it could not crush out the just cause which it represents, would strengthen the enemy for the time, and so much longer delay relief from the oppression which it is sought to obtain. A reform will not be brought about by the party in power.—*Watseka (Ill.) Times.*

—The Farmers' movement is now able for the first time to present its reform measures to the people of Clinton County in their proper light, without regard to other political organizations. Its friends will await the issue of this election to see if our people desire official purity.—*Correspondent of Centralia Democrat.*

—We hear asserted that the movement of the farmers is responsible for the prevailing panic in financial circles. If so, it ought to teach the railroad lords and monopoly magnates that it is dangerous to disregard the reasonable demands of that class whose industry is the basis of capital and all great enterprises.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat.*

—A few railroad bubbles were pricked lately. The consequence is wide-spread ruin and disaster. The end is not yet reached; we are but at the beginning of the trial. Let them all be suppressed; let the knaves who stole the public lands for professed railway uses be brought down,—let them all break and stay broken. It will be a godsend to the people when the last land-grabber of this class goes into bankruptcy.—*McLean County (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—Is it not rich reading now, to read the views of distinguished bankers, published over a year ago, as indeed it is to see the mighty revolution in public sentiment. "The mills of the gods grind slowly," but they grind fine enough to suit old Moneybags at this time. The bankers pay dearly for their mistaken selfishness and are the first victims of last fall's error. Who will be next?—*Mattoon (Ill.) Commercial.*

—Again we declare that other reform or revolution must come. The suffering in the large cities in consequence of the finances of the country will prepare the way for a workingman's rebellion against the present money despotism that is starving them into resistance. There will be destitution and starvation among the poor, and ruin among business men, till the very instinct of self-preservation will drive the oppressed classes into radical measures for relief. The farmers will, to some extent, feel the oppression; but they cannot be starved or brought to actual want. They are comparatively independent. They are not the slaves, but only the passive subjects of the money god. . . . We are now compelled to suffer the evils that inevitably flow from a money power legislation, which protects capital and robs labor.—*Morrison (Ill.) Independent.*

We call on the public to note this fact: Within a year these Administration papers will charge the whole bank system on to the Democracy, and insist that Radicalism is not responsible for it. Just now they do not discern how near the bubble is to the bursting point. And yet the Republican party is wholly responsible for the late panic and all the mischief that will grow out of it.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

THE SHOOTING OF POMEROY.

Conway to Be Examined To-morrow—When a Plea of Insanity Will be Entered in His Behalf—Pomeroy Asserts His Innocence of All Wrong.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The preliminary trial of Martin F. Conway, for shooting ex-Senator Pomeroy, will take place in the Police Court in this city to-morrow. The District Attorney has notified Mr. Pomeroy that his presence and testimony will be required. Conway was released from custody on bail in the sum of $10,000. By the advice of his counsel, he is reticent, and avoids the subject of the recent unpleasantness, although he seems to labor under considerable mental excitement.

ALLEGED INSANITY OF CONWAY.

An effort will be made to prove that he is insane, and a motion by his counsel will be submitted to send him to the insane asylum. It will most probably be a difficult matter to prove that he is insane, yet in the attempt it will be made apparent that there is a degree of method in his madness. Abundance of evidence of his numerous eccentricities can easily be produced, some of which will dispel any doubt that may exist as to the diseased condition of his mind. Exhibitions of mental derangement have been from time to time observed in him. He is physically and mentally weak, and the latter weakness has doubtless a good deal to do with the state of mind in which he was yesterday when he attempted to take the life of Mr. Pomeroy.

POMEROY EXPLAINS.

The latter stated to-night that he had never knowingly injured Conway in any way whatever, but, on the other hand, he had aided him in times of distress and need. Mr. Pomeroy says he did not know until to-day that Conway had previously threatened violence towards him, and, even if he had known it, he would not have credited Conway with sufficient courage to attack or shoot at anybody. Pomeroy says it was the first shot which struck him, and that each of the others were fired at random, his assailant exhibiting a good deal of excitement, nervousness, and indecision after he had once discharged his revolver. The ball struck in such a way as to cause wonder that it did not penetrate the entire body of Mr. Pomeroy, whereas it appears only to have made an indentation and slightly cut the skin, leaving some discoloration of flesh in the vicinity of the wound.

THE CHARGE OF RUINING CONWAY.

Conway's statement that Pomeroy has ruined him is accounted for by Mr. Pomeroy in this way: Some time after Mrs. Conway had been employed in the Treasury Department, he met Pomeroy and asked the latter to have her removed from the position she occupied, in order that he (Conway) might be able to get a place in the Department, as there is in existence a rule which prevents the employment of more than one member of a family. This Pomeroy declined to do. Conway, also, at one time, wanted Pomeroy to assist him in procuring a divorce from his wife, and, being questioned, he stated that he could make no charge against her, but he would confess certain things if she would institute suit for divorce. He stated that if he were relieved from his present wife, he could marry another lady who possessed something of a fortune. Mr. Pomeroy says he has never met Mrs. Conway except in his own parlor in this city, and in the house in which she lived in Kansas; and that he has several letters which were sent to his wife, requesting the latter to intercede with her husband in her behalf, representing her destitute and dependent condition, and asking his influence in the procurement of a position in one of the Government Departments.

A STARTLING RUNAWAY.

A Team of Horses, and a Carriage Containing the Driver, Run into the River at Wells Street Bridge.

North Wells street, from North avenue to the bridge, was considerably excited about 6 o'clock last evening by a runaway, which ended in the horses and carriage of Mr. Louis Boldenwick being precipitated into the river from the north abutment of the Wells street bridge. The driver was rescued in a drowning condition. The horses and carriage went down, and were not recovered. The horses started to run on North avenue, near Wells street, and soon got beyond the driver's control. He, however, held on to the lines, and endeavored to turn the frantic beasts on to the sidewalk. He was unsuccessful. As he neared the Wells street bridge he was horrified at seeing the bridge swung open, and, although death stared the driver in the face, he did not leave the team to the fate that awaited them. When the horses had reached the edge of the abutment they turned aside of their own accord. As they wheeled around, two of the wheels of the carriage ran off, and one of the horses making a misstep, the vehicle, the horses, and the driver were all precipitated into the water immediately. They appeared but once at the surface of the water after they had disappeared the first time. The driver jumped out of the carriage as it was falling, and, by swimming, kept himself at the surface of the water until he was rescued. Some members of the family of Mr. Boldenwick narrowly escaped being in the carriage. They had been visiting on North avenue, and intended to ride home in their carriage, but, the horses being very fractious, they refused to ride behind them, and rode home in an omnibus.

HE WAS MISTAKEN.

At about 8 o'clock last evening, a Pinkerton watchman in the Hibernian Bank, at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, thought he heard a suspicious sound in one of the vacant rooms over the bank. He ran out and rapped for a policeman. Officer Martin O'Conners quickly responded. The act drew a large crowd, to many of which the excited watchman conveyed the startling intelligence that burglars were at work inside the building. An investigation, however, showed that he was mistaken. The watchman was thought very injudicious, and unworthy of a place on Pinkerton's force, and was forthwith discharged.

A Transaction in Furs.

An Ohio paper relates that, about seventeen years ago, a young boy residing in Wood County took a black cat skin, from which the original tail of the cat had been removed and a mink's tail nicely sewed on instead, and sold it to a certain buyer of furs not many miles away from Grand Rapids for $1.25. It was done as a practical joke; but the boy kept the money, grew to be a prosperous business man, joined a church, but his conscience upbraided him so much that a few days ago the ex-fur dealer received a letter inclosing $3.70, principal and interest. The joke is now on the fur-dealer, as he put the skin among a lot of mink-skins, and sold it for $5. As he cannot now find the purchaser, he proposes to contribute the money to some benevolent purpose.

THE PULPIT.

Discourses by Prominent Clergymen Yesterday.

The Rev. Robert Collyer on "Preachers and Hearers."

Sermons of the Rev. J. O. Peck and the Rev. J. B. Thomas.

Interesting Lecture by the Rev. W. R. Alger.

UNITARIAN.

Sermon by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Pastor of Unity Church.

The Rev. Robert Collyer held service yesterday afternoon in the house of Mr. C. M. Dupee, in Kenwood, at the corner of Woodlawn avenue and Forty-sixth street. The parlors and hall were filled by members of the Unitarian Church and others from Hyde Park, Kenwood, and even from the city.

Following is an abstract from the sermon, the text being taken from Ezekiel xxxiii: 32, as follows:

32 Thou art unto them as a very lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice and can play well on an instrument. For they hear Thy words but they do them not.

I suppose many men in my profession are tempted to ask, now and then, whether it is really a matter of any particular moment whether they preach or not, and then to conclude that, on the whole, silence, as Mr. Carlyle says, is golden and speech only silvern, with such words as they can say, and such impressions as they appear to make when they do their best. I have talked with a good many preachers in my day, who have told me they were not sure they had made the best use which could be made of their life in entering the pulpit, and might be glad to get out of it if they had any idea how they could make a living at something else at their time of life. But they have got into a rut, and, like the man who makes the head of a pin until he is 35 or 40, they have no aptitude for making anything but sermons. This is what many say I have talked with, while I notice in those I have watched, that ten at least go out of the pulpit into other professions and callings and take their chances to succeed or fail, where one who has succeeded in the other professions and callings gives up what he is doing and enters the pulpit. If the preacher, by some piece of good fortune, gains an independence, the chances are that something will happen then to stop his preaching. And it would not be hard to recount more reasons for this dislike to their work, and dismay at the result of it, than you would have time or patience to hear, or could possibly hear from or patience to hear, or could possibly hear time or patience to hear, or could possibly hear from any profit. Some reasons, of course, are very good, and a few entirely conclusive.

If, like some other callings, preaching is only a profession, and not that divine interment of the soul which made Isaiah content to be sawn asunder rather than not say the Word that was in him,—which made Paul prefer the Roman ax across his neck to silence,—which nerved Hugo, Bishop of Lincoln, to shake Richard of the Lion Heart as he sat on his throne,—which gave Lamennais mighty mastery over the royal Mistress and murderer—which drove Wesley out to feed on blackberries and sleep on bare boards, and oak-boards, probably, at that, and made Starr King, the king who did command back the tide of disloyalty and treason which was rising and dashing about his feet, over there on the Pacific coast,—I am ready to say that where this reason for preaching is totally dead, or was never really for preaching, there all the great majorities will fail with the great majorities fail to keep a life of men, exactly as all efforts fail to keep a tree alive which has no living roots. The root trouble of the matter is not in him, as the old Puritans used to say, and so it is no matter about the leaves and the blossoms,—they are sure to turn to dust in the risen sun of the preacher's life, and leave a dry stick.

But these men who preach not so much because they have a gift, as because they are possessed by a spirit which will not let them rest, must always be the exception rather than the rule in the ministry. The difference between such men and those I have in mind is this: The life of the one man becomes a burden to him through his silence, and the life of the other through his speech. In this man has to say something to say. The breath of Heaven blows this man's thought into a clear, white fire; but there is no such breath for the other, so he must blow it himself, and his effort too often ends in smoke and tears. Chalmers would sit down when he felt the Divine afflatus, and write one of his grand sermons at a single writing, and when the ink was wet to a pulpit, and unchain thousands. John Foster would walk the aisle in the old Cathedral until the flags were worn hollow with his feet, as you may see them to this day, and then go preach to a score of rusties in a little shop, with his head up among the hanging candles. But within those walls everywhere there is life, and always has been, a great body of men who can do a good stroke of work as preachers if we will only give them a chance; who begin with a strong preference for this calling over every other, and mean to give their life to it, and yet, before it is half done, these troubles strike them so that very often they spend the rest of it in a sort of semi-despair.

1. And the first trouble I would mention is a material one. When I was out last winter, I went to a little church in the country and heard a man preach a very fair sermon. I had met him years ago, when he was in the full flush of his youthful enthusiasm, and thought he was a man of fair promise; but his look-a-careworn-ness the morning, and, talking with him after the service, I said, What do they give you? They give me $700, he said, and I find my own house. That man has a wife and family, the instincts of a gentleman, the perpetual need to dress well, to entertain the brethren, to keep out of debt, to buy books, and to be bright and clever in his whole life, on a poorer wages than a good journeyman carpenter. His people are well to do; he is probably, all things considered, the poorest man in his church, and so it must be a wonder to him sometimes whether he has not mistaken his calling. The poor fellow needs all the grace Heaven can bestow now and then to keep him from throwing up his hands in despair. That is one widespread reason for the troubles into which the pulpit has fallen in our time. A century ago such a man was the equal of the best in the little town in social standing and solid comfort.

2. And, touching this question of popularity, I come to what I consider to be the second trouble of the pulpit in our day,—the demand for outward, rather than inward, worth; for gilding, rather than any gold that will not gild. To be an acceptable preacher in a great many churches, it matters rather less what a man says, than how he says it. Here, then, is the second trouble. This divine work must be first an aesthetic pleasure to a great many people, as it cannot recall in a conviction of sin, as instruction in the way of holiness. They are like the German peasant long ago,—they can give you the tune of the paternoster, but they do not retain the words. Preaching must be a very lovely song, or they will hear no preaching, and so we all know men who, on a very slender outfit of thought, make a great mark, because they can read a hymn or a lesson equal to Murdoch, and look like Apollo in black garments. This is not a universal trouble, I gladly admit, but is a very general and a very serious trouble. Now, a schoolmaster may have a homely presence and a voice all discords; it makes no matter; if he is the best teacher, he is the most sought after. A more uncouth man than Neander never stood at a lecture desk; but they crowded his class-rooms. There are men who speak in the English Parliament with a touch of grace, but the steady stream of truth from their lips holds, as I have heard, even that assembly. Everywhere, except in the theatre and other like entertainments, men attend to the substance of doctrine rather than to its embellishments; but, in the pulpit, the one place in all the world where we ought to be bent on the most solemn business which can engage the heart and mind of man, a great many care more for the way a thing looks and sounds than they care for the thing itself.

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hearts would meet again. There, all the souls mourned on earth would be found again. The aged father would meet them; the sweet-lipped babe, missed so long, would be folded again to the breast. Voices whose music was stilled in death would charm again. Could Christians falter? Dare they miss the chance? Could the world bribe them? Could earthly allurements detain them? Should they know the friends who met them in the spirit-land, see the same eyes, and be enfolded in the self-same arms? Let the sad and sorrowful fear not; they should know those they had lost.

They must cut loose from the blindnesses of the past. Looking behind was weakness and death. Duty was before; the goal was in advance. The past could not be remedied; then keep up over it the better things of to-day. Paul cut loose from his past to gain the life before. Injuries brooded over, hindered, men's progress, and unfitted them for the duties of the present. In memory they might remain; but in feeling they must be banished. Paul forgot his wrongs and blows, and did not spend his time in meditating on them. There were often unpleasant associations in the past—an old love, keeping the heart unhappy, disqualifying it for work in the present. There were secret sins or entangling alliances. They must be cut loose from before the future could be conquered. They must be stopped at once. Unsteadiness of will there was more than a match for omnipotent grace. Hesitation even was fatal. While seeking a compromise, eternity was lost. They must conquer their wills, and eternity was theirs, that hushed gladness which came when the heart was still, and they stood in the liberty with which Christ had made them free. They would be surprised to know how many hearts had had their early visions crushed. They were apparently gay, but it was a mere mockery to hide the reality from anxious eyes. This was something the world could not cure, and was more widespread than was known. So long as that sad-heartedness was brooded over there was no hope of cure. The only way to deal with it was to banish the past, and try to spend the time in doing better things. Let them look for peace in God's way, and live for some grand thing in God's future, burying their sorrow at the foot of the cross. But they must give Jesus a chance. If they went to Him just as they were, He would relieve them of their heaviest burdens. Jesus yearned for these disconsolate souls, these weary hearts who wanted to be good. He wanted to vanquish their temptations, and pilot their wayworn lives to immortality. Heaven could be full of such, brought through much tribulation up to Heaven; one hour of which made amends for all the suffering. He closed with a glowing and pathetic description of their feelings and emotions when they finally find themselves safe in Heaven.

Before beginning his sermon, the pastor announced that the collection taken up on the preceding Sabbath evening, for the aid of the sufferers at Memphis, amounted to about $200, although no previous announcement had been made of the intention to take up such a collection. The one yesterday morning, which was also large, is set apart for the relief of the sick and suffering in Chicago.

BAPTIST.

Sermon by the Rev. J. B. Thomas, of the Michigan Avenue Church.

The following is an abstract of a discourse delivered by Dr. J. B. Thomas, of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, yesterday forenoon. Mrs. Wilde, the daughter of the Rev. Luther Stone, died during the early part of last week, and the following, though not a funeral discourse, specially refers to the sad occurrence. The text is in John, 9th chapter, part of the 4th verse: "And the sheep followed Him, for they knew His voice." Said Dr. Thomas: Since we last met together, one of our number has been called away, and it is fitting, before we resume our life-journey, we should halt a moment and consider this subject. It is a strange feeling to a friend when a loved one goes out, unattended, alone, never to return. To one who has not the consolation of the Gospel, it is a terrible, fear-fraught occurrence; but not so to us, who know the voice of the Shepherd. The life of our sister was no eventful one, as men mark events, and during the last part of her existence full of pain, but to those who knew her intimately, it was an object of deep interest. There is a hidden life to every one which is known to but few. The outward life of a Christian may be little different from that of any other, but there are inner conflicts and triumphs which the world see not. In this little Bible of hers, here and there are marked many of the stations on her life's journey. If to-day we wished to recall the memory of a loved one, it would not be by the outward physical lineaments, but by the soft deep tones of the voice which had impressed us. Thus the voice of Christ is best known and remembered. I remember an anecdote of a mother who had for a long time lost a child, and when she was found the child had forgotten her parents. In vain were the familiar things of her childhood brought to her recollection. At last the mother, sitting by her, sang the cradle-song of her childhood. The fountains were broken, and, with a sobbing cry of "Mother!" the child recognized the relationship by the familiar, long-forgotten voice. When a loved one leaves us, it is the voice of God that calls, and we, receiving it, curb and restrain our reluctant and unsubmissive hearts. Our life often seems strange, and dim forebodings fill our hearts with fear; we come to a Red Sea forbidding our further progress; then comes the voice of Him, saying, "Be not afraid." We know it, and are content. He who is the true Shepherd knows the struggles and troubles of his flock, and the Christian, like a sheep, comes to recognize instinctively His voice. He calls his own sheep by name, asking us only to do one day's work at a time, and giving us strength therefor,—not faith in rule of system, but a deep, living trust. There is a deep meaning in that "calling by name," showing an intimate knowledge of, and interest in, each one. How touching the incident of Christ and Mary at the sepulchre, when she, troubled and afraid, was quieted by His voice, saying "Mary." It is a personal contract made between each one and his Lord. Down into the long-forgotten valleys and up the mountain-side, through difficulties and trials, we hear His voice calling us, and when we are done with earth, when life's light grows dim, the voice that calls us home will be no strange one to us, and though I cannot minutely recount the history of her life, yet I can say that she knew His voice, and followed it, not fainting nor reluctantly, but bravely and unswervingly.

Perhaps I cannot better close these remarks than by reading the following stanzas, that seem to express her heart:

Light after darkness, gain after loss,
Strength after suffering, crown after cross,
Sweet after bitter, praise after sigh,
Home after wandering, smile after cry.

THE ROSTRUM.

Lecture by the Rev. W. R. Alger on "Hand and Machine."

The Rev. W. R. Alger delivered a lecture in the Kingsbury Hall yesterday evening, having for his subject "Hand and Machine." The lecturer opened with a picture of life as it would be if men lived up to what was required of them. He stated that all would be laborers and no one would work longer than two hours a day, and would devote the rest of their time to praise of their Creator. The unfit conditions which now exist in society would be banished; the nations, forgetting to war with one another, would overflow with peace and plenty, and humanity would rest forever in the sunlight of God. He showed how a false pride keeps those who have wealth from doing their share of labor, and how a stern necessity keeps those who labor from rising. He referred to the two kinds of labor as bodily and spiritual. The latter is nobler because it is more than a means; it is an end in itself; is as much superior to bodily labor as mind is to matter, eternity to time. The greatest triumph of mental effort is its reduction to a minimum of the labor required to produce a given result. A fundamental evil in the present condition of society is the refusal of the wealthy minority to do its share in the labor of the world. The true test of merit in the world is the amount of service, and he whose labor is of the greatest use to mankind is worthy of the greatest honor and most men. Thus far the reverse has proved the case. The man who have kept mankind in subjection, whose hands, gory with blood, have reached out to receive the laurels of their victories, are the Kings and Saints. Two things are wanted to insure labor's attaining its proper position. The great desideratum was something to remove from manual labor its disagreeables. Another was that each worker gets credit for what he does. It is hard to imagine the horrible condition of the laborer of the first ages. One of the greatest benefactors of the human race was the man who shaped the first rude instruments by which agriculture labor was lessened, and if his name could now be discovered, it should be covered with glory. In earlier days the extreme repulsiveness of labor caused it to be dreaded, and the men who labored, being those possessed of but little mind, were looked down upon with contempt. These evils have since been greatly neutralized; the productiveness of labor has been increased through succeeding inventions. The lecturer illustrated the immense progress made by the inventor by showing that Chicago, with its immense population, was supplied with water by means of a single steam-engine which did the work that, in olden time, would have called for the daily labors of 50,000 men. It is the carrying out of God's will that the human brain should in time set the hand free, and utterly emancipate the working-man. Labor could be made more attractive and less repulsive by a proper appreciation of the fact that each inferior grade is but a step in the natural path upwards. The aspirations of men for better things are not only natural, but are necessary for human happiness. Manual labor must not be thought of as a prison and treadmill, but as a school, and a school in which already many of the greatest men of the world have graduated. These men are the real heroes of the world. The outward position of a man in the world is the last thing he should be judged by. It is in the way he occupies that position that the world lies, and if the world were suddenly reorganized, and merit awarded on this basis, many that are last would be first, and many that are first would be last. There are three considerations that lend a grace to honest labor: First—that it is an ordination of God; is necessary in the order of things, and essential to help of individual. Secondly, the physical and moral solidarity of the hosts of laborers. Thirdly, labor is self-grandized by its fruits, its magnificent results, and prospects of still more wonderful things to come from it. The lecturer showed in eloquent words the grand result of physical and mental labor. He said that it is an inimitable law that every man who works honestly for a living earns it, and shall have his reward. The great worthy end shall come to all. The great thing is for all to believe that the reward, even if tardy of arrival, will come at last. He showed how the labors of Moses, Demosthenes, Galileo, Franklin, for a long time apparently unequited, received at last their reward.

The lecture, which was very eloquent throughout, was listened to by an audience of very fair size, who frequently showed their appreciation of the finer passages.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Mary Judd, a young girl 20 years of age, is missing from her home, No. 641 West Washington street. She left her home at 6 o'clock last evening. She is thought to be insane.

A fire in Bishop's photograph gallery, on North Clark street, yesterday afternoon, destroyed about $200 worth of property. It was extinguished without sounding an alarm.

Bret Harte will lecture to-morrow evening in Kingsbury Music Hall on "The Argonauts of '49," meaning the parties who sailed in search of the Golden Fleece to the wilds of California.

At 5 o'clock yesterday evening fire was discovered in the premises No. 110 Twelfth street. Officer Hall procured several buckets of water, and succeeded in putting it out before any great damage had been done.

The benefit tendered to Mr. George Stevens will take place at 2:30 this afternoon in Hooley's Opera-House. In addition to the extra attractions, Hooley's company will play "Checkmate." The bill is a fine one, and the beneficiary worthy.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a little girl 6 years of age, named Julia Stack, who resided with her parents at No. 97 Seward street, in attempting to start a fire was so severely burned that she died in a few hours, in the midst of great suffering.

At half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a little girl, 12 years old, while in the act of getting into an omnibus, on the corner of Adams and Clark streets, was run over by a truck wagon, belonging to the firm of Hobart, Dwells & Co., No. 715 Indiana avenue. She was not seriously hurt.

Detective Gilbert Simons was removed from the city detective force on Saturday afternoon, and placed on a beat as an ordinary police officer, in Sergt. Hood's district. Superintendent Washburn has stated that Simons was found guilty of some irregularities, and it is probable he will prefer charges against him.

On Friday evening Mr. C. H. DuPree left his wife in charge of his horse and buggy, at the corner of Van Buren and Sangamon streets, while he transacted some business at a store in the vicinity. In his absence the horse took fright and ran away. But for the bravery of Officer Quinlin, who risked his life in stopping the horse, Mrs. DuPree would have suffered severe injuries.

The Police Benevolent Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon to take action upon sending relief to the stricken police forces of Memphis and Shreveport. It was decided to send $500 to the former city, and $200 to the latter, if the members of the association agreed to the action. The matter was ordered to be presented to them for final decision at the "roll-call" in the various stations at 1 o'clock this morning.

"An Eastern Churchman" writes, in the Chicago *Times*, of yesterday, commending that sheet for putting the notice of the church services of the Rev. Mr. Cheney under the head of "miscellaneous," and not under the head "Episcopal." In the same issue of the paper Mr. Cheney was announced to preach under the "Episcopal" head. Consistency, or—in this case—inconsistency thou art a jewel, and no mistake.

The grand fair of the German Chicago Turners, on North Clark street, will close this evening. The promenade concert, yesterday afternoon, was well attended. A competition took place between the different Turner societies for two elegant signal horns, which were finally won by the West Side Turners, on Twelfth street. The polls for the most popular dry goods firm will close to-night at 11½ o'clock. The votes at the end of the afternoon concert stood in favor of Field & Leiter.

A woman named Franziska Lautbe committed suicide yesterday morning at her house, No. 25 Walsh street, by taking laudanum. For several days she had been melancholy, and seemingly out of mind, and had frequently expressed a wish to die. Her condition of mind was unaccountable, as her family relations were pleasant, and everything else agreeable. Saturday night, at a late hour, she disappeared from the house, but soon returned. She had not been long in the house, when she fell upon the floor, apparently in a fainting condition. A physician was called, who pronounced that she had taken laudanum. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning she died, leaving a husband and two children.

A horrible railway accident occurred at half-past 7 o'clock last evening at the crossing of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Great Eastern Railways. An unknown woman, apparently about 50 years of age, was seen walking upon the track ahead of the engine. The whistle was sounded, and she walked off to one side. When the engine came near her, she apparently made an attempt to cross over to the opposite side of the track, when the cars struck her. She was thrown under the wheels, and an entire train passed over her. The body was so horrible mutilated as to be beyond recognition. It was brought into the city and taken to the Morgue, where it awaits identification. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

ILLINOIS NEWS ITEMS.

The reunion of the Seventeenth Regiment occurs at Galva, 21st inst.

—The pay-roll of the workmen in the different manufactories and shops in Rockford amounts to over $60,000 per annum.

—People in the northwest part of Danville are greatly troubled with toads getting in their wells. There is scarcely a good well of water in that part of the city at present, all on account of the toad nuisance.—*Danville Commercial.*

—The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company intend taking their trains of the Caledonia & Belvidere Branch of their road. The reason assigned is lack of suitable buildings in Belvidere to protect the locomotives.—*Rockford Gazette.*

—The people of Decatur intend to keep up the agitation till such time as they can secure a coal-mine. A new company has been organized to sink a shaft, and $26,200 has already been subscribed. At a late meeting of the stockholders it was voted to give S. G. Tiley & Co. a donation of $7,000, providing that firm sink a shaft.

—At the St. Louis Fair, early yesterday morning, some unknown scoundrel visited horse-stall No. 179 and bored a "gimlet" into the hoof of a fine stallion, Young Victor, to the depth of two inches, crippling him badly, probably for life. He was unfit for the great $1,400 race that came off in the afternoon, for which he was entered. He is owned by Y. J. Kingsley, of Jerseyville, Ill., and is valued at $1,200.—*Jacksonville Journal.*

—Forty years ago, Joseph Russell entered several thousand acres of the choicest lands of Jersey County. This renders him able to appropriately celebrate his golden wedding on the 18th.

—The sugar-factory will commence running on beets next Monday. It is said that the beets are very rich this year, and contain as much sugar as any ever produced in the great beet-fields of France and Germany. We most earnestly hope for success.—*Prospect Bulletin.*

—The Scavenger of Aurora was so elated on discovering that he was a city officer that he issued his certified check and got drunk.

—The work of graveling and otherwise improving the levee at Cairo has been commenced.

—The long-minded but very important suits of Cobb, Christy & Co. C. A. Phelps, and others, against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, are now being tried in the McLean County Circuit Court. They are claims for damages against the Company for grain spoiled while its transportation was delayed. Some of the cases have been tried twice before, having been reversed by the Supreme Court, the plaintiffs recommence with unabated vigor, and go over the whole ground again. Several days will be occupied by these cases.—*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

—A party of a dozen hunters went out on the 29th ult. from Monticello, Piatt County, with some sixteen hounds, but half-hunt. About three from town they raised a wolf, which they captured after a short chase, one of the horsemen having ridden over it. Returning to the starting point, two more wolves were soon aroused, one of which the hounds pursued some 80 or 40 miles, and were then withdrawn within 100 yards of the morning's starting point.—*Ex.*

—The fine building in Jacksonville used by the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company for a passenger depot, was, on Tuesday, purchased by that company from the Jacksonville Depot Company, who erected it years ago.

—From a reliable source we learn that the Galco extension of the Mississippi Central Railroad will be completed within the next forty or forty-five days. For the present, the depot and freight house of the new road will be located on the Kentucky shore, in the vicinity of the Cairo City Ferry Company's landing.—*Cairo Bulletin.*

—The Lewistown *Democrat* says that contracts have been made for the immediate erection of the railway bridge at Havana, and construction of 25 miles of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Road west from Havana. This will take the road quite through Fulton County, and it is understood the work is to be completed this fall.

—We hear that the recent decision of the Supreme Court upon the county-seat wrangle in DuPage County, while remanding the suit back to the Circuit Court for a new trial, practically decides it in favor of Wheaton, and ends the matter, as Naperville finds that the county-seat was of no value anyway, and its loss is of no account. Naperville has flourished more since its county-seat was removed than ever before, and Wheaton, since it acquired it, has declined in popularity and in business-prosperity.—*Sycamore Republican.*

A Railroad Company Sued for $10,000 Damages on Account of the Conduct of a Conductor.

From the Canton (Ill.) Register.

On or about the day Barnum's show was in Peoria, many people from Lewistown, Galesburg, Macomb, and other r

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.

New York exchange continues scarce in this market, and sells at from par for bankers' sight bills to ⅛ of 1 per cent discount for bills drawn against the shipment of grain. As the bills are payable in certified checks in New York, and as these checks are still at a discount of ⅛ of 1 per cent for greenbacks, it shows that exchange is really at a premium of $2.50 per $1,000. This condition of things of course necessitates the shipment of currency to New York to make exchange, and some of the banks in this city are shipping moderate amounts from day to day for that purpose. As mentioned yesterday, we have reason to believe that all the Western banks that ship currency to New York to make exchange now do so under a definite understanding with their New York correspondents that these remittances of currency are to be considered *special* deposits, which are to be paid again in currency on the exchange sold against them. One thing is quite apparent, that, if the grain and other Western products do not move Eastward more freely, there will be a strong movement of currency in that direction that will soon make it scarcer here. If the currency were allowed to move freely from the whole Northwest, there would probably be no scarcity here, but it is quite certain that from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 of currency, more than is required in the legitimate business of the country, is still hoarded by farmers, country merchants, and country banks in the Northwest. They will probably hold on to this until confidence is fully "restored," and the mere fact that they do so will, to a considerable extent, prevent the restoration of confidence. Thus this ridiculous dead-lock of currency produces the conditions that maintain it. It is apparent that in this condition of things confidence cannot be re-established in all places at once. It must begin in some one place, and gradually extend from that to all others. The beginning has been made in Chicago, because we have here what will bring money when nothing else will, viz.: breadstuffs and provisions. The beginning having been made here, it is of the utmost importance to the whole country that it should be maintained by a large supply of currency in this city. In this connection, it is an important fact that, while the banks are shipping currency to New York to make exchange, a larger amount is coming here by express to pay for grain, and we hear to-day of the receipt, by one firm of grain-dealers, of $240,000 in currency to pay for grain.

The bankers of both St. Louis and Cincinnati seem to be convinced now that they did not act wisely to follow the example of New York in the issue of loan certificates. In both cities the banking business is practically stopped. Cincinnati is making a great effort to get out of it, and the St. Louis papers are calling on their banks to dig out of it in some way or the city will lose a large portion of its trade. The condition of things in the latter city may be imagined from the fact that New York exchange sells at 5 per cent premium for certified checks on the St. Louis banks, while for currency it sells at par, thus showing that currency is at a premium of 5 per cent over the certified checks of the St. Louis banks.

We reprint, in another place below, an article from the St. Louis *Globe* of the 10th, which shows the relative positions in which New York, Chicago, and St. Louis have been placed by the loan certificates, and acknowledges the correctness of the view taken two weeks ago in THE TRIBUNE, of the *principle* of issuing a new kind of depreciated paper currency.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.

It is now generally believed in financial circles that the Union National Bank of Chicago will resume business early next week, probably about Tuesday, the 14th. It is to be hoped that this will be done. In the present situation the city needs all the bank capital that can possibly be made available in order to help restore confidence, and the $1,300,000 capital and surplus of the Union National Bank ought not to be withdrawn from the banking business now. A large part of this sum is the accumulation of the profits of banking in this city, and as long as the bank is in a really sound condition, and has met with no loss, the owners of this accumulation of bank profits ought not to withdraw it from the business simply because banking is not likely to be so profitable for the next few months.

THE PRESIDENT ON "SPECIE BASIS."

Our Washington dispatches indicate that the President is desirous of seeing something *done* to put the business of the country once more on a specie basis, but that he seems to believe in the expression made use of by Secretary Boutwell in one of his reports to Congress, namely, that specie payment will come from natural causes and not through any special legislation by Congress.

The President's views, however, contradict themselves: He is represented as desirous of seeing something *done* about it. Now, nothing can be *done* about it, except by special act of Congress, because nothing but a special act of Congress can remove the unnatural obstruction of the Legal-Tender act, which is the sole obstacle to the operation of the "natural causes," upon which Mr. Boutwell seems to rely for a return to specie payments. Mr. Boutwell's mental composition, however, is such that whenever, in his devious financiering, he runs against an obstacle in the shape of a solid fact, he persists in saying that it is not so. Like a mule that has backed up against a fence, the more solid the fence, the more he kicks against it; the more undeniable the fact, the more he denies it.

Mr. Boutwell having put himself on record as believing that there is nothing in the way of the operation of these "natural causes," and that, therefore, no action of Congress is necessary to put the business of the country on a specie basis, will probably continue to practically deny that the Legal-Tender act is any obstacle to the resumption of a specie basis of prices, or that it is any hindrance to the flexibility of the volume of our circulating medium.

The President is represented as desirous of seeing something *done* about getting on to a specie basis, and yet is said to agree with Mr. Boutwell.

The great majority of Congressmen are themselves so ignorant of the fundamental principles of currency, and have been so awed by the elaborate schemes with which Senators Boutwell and Sherman have contrived to addle their own heads, that it is doubtful if they can be made to comprehend the simplicity of the remedy for our financial troubles in the repeal of the Legal-Tender act. One great trouble is that, as a rule, Congressmen get their ideas on financial topics from National Bankers, and that these, as a class, are opposed to specie resumption, because they fancy they can make more money while we are in a state of suspension, with gold at a high premium, so as to increase the interest on their bonds deposited to secure circulation. But the severe twist which the recent panic is even yet giving the whole banking interest of the country will probably teach even the bankers that a circulation of paper money, limited by law to a certain amount, and made a legal-tender so as to exclude specie, furnishes the element of a more distressing crisis than could occur if we were on a specie basis. It is to be hoped that both bankers and Congressmen will begin to realize, before Congress meets in December, that the business community of the United States, *particularly the banks*, are cramped by a legal limit to the volume of currency, and that this limit should be removed by the repeal of the Legal-Tender act.

LOCAL RATES FOR BONDS.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	113	113¼@114¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	106	106½@107½
U. S. 5-20s of '64	106	106½
U. S. 5-20s of '65	107¼	107
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	110½	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	110¾	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	110	110½
10-40s, ex. int.	103¾	104 @104¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	105¾	106¾
U. S. currency 6s	110¼	110¾
Gold (full weight)	107¾	108¼
Gold coupons	107¾	108¼
Gold exchange	....	108¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	106¾@107¾
Chicago City 7s	....	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	99 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 ⅌ cent bonds	....	95 @ 97½

The private bank of Merril Ladd, at Evanston, has resumed payment.

THE SITUATION IN THREE CITIES.

From the St. Louis Globe, Oct. 10.

When the New York banks adopted the loan-certificate plan, there arose in all other cities a cry that the same remedy must be also adopted there. It is not strange if, in the excitement of such a time, men failed to fully examine or coolly consider the effect of a measure which had the obvious merit of enabling the banks to postpone evil for the moment, and to sustain themselves and their customers until the extent of the impending difficulties could be ascertained. But from the first there were some in this city and some in Chicago who advised earnestly against the plan. In St. Louis the majority preferred the New York system, and the loan certificates were issued. In Chicago, although the banks first voted to adopt that course, the earnest counsels of the cooler men at length had some weight; the step was deferred, and it was finally decided not to issue certificates at all. It is now time to inquire what has been the result.

Currency, expelled from New York by the cheaper certificates issued to take its place, has been sent West by the million. Chicago, having no other substitute, has received millions of currency in exchange for millions of wheat; all last week the receipts of currency by the express companies averaged nearly $1,000,000 a day. Notwithstanding a drain thence to the country, the Chicago banks are stronger in currency than they were when the trouble began, and one of them has actually begun to ship currency to New York to purchase at a discount the New York loan certificates, with which to meet obligations of Chicago merchants.

New York, meanwhile, has received $13,000,000 of currency from the Treasury, but, as the *Financial Chronicle* of Saturday shows, that sum has gone into the savings banks, leaving the Clearing-House banks to take care of their loan certificates. The *Chronicle* urgently begs the savings banks to give up this money "as a special deposit" to the Clearing-House combination. The banks in that combination, it is stated by the New York *Tribune*, had lost over $6,000,000 of their reserve last week, since the suspension. Regular statements have been stopped, and there is no means of knowing how they stand, nor does the fact that about $2,000,000 out of the $21,000,000 of loan-certificates issued have been retired, go farther than to indicate that some of the stronger banks have begun to call in their issues of a paper which has somewhat depreciated. Meanwhile private letters at Chicago show that some of the strong banks of New York have become so dissatisfied with their position that they are discussing whether to withdraw from the Association, and to form a new one, in which it shall be a rule that no member shall pay interest on deposits. Thus the strongest banks begin to consider two points upon which this paper has editorially commented: first, that they were only sacrificing their own strength and that of the community at large by remaining in combination with weak institutions; and, second, that the existing evils have been greatly aggravated, if not in part caused, by the practice of paying interest on deposits.

How does St. Louis stand? Our best banks, as far as we can learn, are much stronger to-day than they were when the difficulties began. Nevertheless, Clearing-House certificates have also depreciated here, and in some cases, it is stated, the very banks by which certificates were issued have refused to take them in payment of notes due except at a discount. Some of the banks have cautiously refrained from using the certificates, and have not found themselves the weaker for their caution. But is it not true, as we urged several days ago, that the best banks in the city would to-day be far stronger, and better able to aid their customers and the mercantile community generally, if they had from the first adopted the plan now proposed in New York—had formed a separate Clearing-House of their own, and declined any arrangements?

Whether that is true or not, one thing is clear, that some measures must soon be taken, or the policy adopted in Chicago will be seriously felt in its effect upon our business. That city is gaining in strength. Currency is pouring in from the East, and, after buying more wheat from the farmers of the West, comes back again in payment for purchases of goods to Chicago merchants. Can St. Louis afford to remain indefinitely in her present position? It is a question first for our merchants. But if they are crippled in their rivalry with another city, it will soon become a question for the banks whether a different policy would not be wiser.

By many it is said that we must wait until New York resumes. Chicago reasons otherwise. As THE TRIBUNE declares, the certificate plan will inevitably "winnow the greenbacks out of New York," and they must come West to pay for food. The West ought to be able to get on its feet sooner than New York.

What will St. Louis do? Will the stronger banks here prepare themselves to act as some of the banks in New York propose, or can the whole body of the banks in this city at once step to the position held in Chicago? That is a question which the banks alone can answer. But we trust they will not fail to fully consider how the policy adopted in Chicago is likely to affect our business.

REAL ESTATE.

The financial disturbances of the last three weeks have affected the real estate business as little as any other business in the city. The speculative demand for suburban acres has fallen off, and this has undoubtedly been largely due to the money panic. But there is never so much of that class of business at this season of the year in the best of times, and, even if there had been no bank panic we should have looked for a decrease of sales of this kind at this time in the fall. The demand for small, cheap lots in the suburbs is, however, still quite active, and as many are being sold now as usual. In fact there is reason to believe that the dissatisfaction of savings-bank depositors with the course pursued by the savings-banks, in requiring the sixty days' notice of the withdrawal, is influencing many of them to make preparations for investing their savings in real estate. It is known that many of them have given the sixty days' notice with that object, and it is not improbable that within the next three months a considerable proportion of the savings deposits will be converted into real estate as the only secure investment. Eventually this movement will revive the demand from capitalists for suburban acres to subdivide into lots. Even now there is a feeling of confidence in this direction, and some important sales of suburban tracts have been made since the financial flurry. It is also believed that when the financial excitement has subsided and business resumes its usual routine, one of the results will be the diversion of a good deal of capital from investment in bonds and stocks of all kinds to city real estate, both improved and unimproved.

A large sale of Washington Heights property to the amount of $100,000, for which the negotiations were begun before the panic, has recently been completed.

Among other recent transactions, showing the class of property most in demand and the range of prices, are the following:

A sale has been made of 2½ acres, located on Forty-fourth street and St. Charles avenue, and east of the Vincennes road; consideration, $21,000. The same parties also sold 75x100 feet on the corner of Portland avenue and Twenty-eighth street, with some improvements; consideration, $12,000.

Ira Brown has sold, since the 1st of October, twenty-seven lots at Desplaines, prices ranging from $100 to $300 each.

Noble & Richmond sold 50 feet of Lot 6, Block 5, South Englewood; consideration, $850.

Bash & Shapley sold 75x100 feet on the corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-ninth street; consideration, $26,000.

Levi Wing & Co. sold, last Friday, a two-story and basement marble front dwelling, with lot 26x117 feet, being No. 604 West VanBuren street; consideration, $12,000.

The same parties sold eight lots in Stone's Subdivision, in the southwest of the northeast ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13, near Milwaukee avenue and Armitage road; consideration, $800 per lot.

Linn & Hawkins sold 100 feet on the corner of Fullerton avenue and Larrabee street; consideration, $12,500. Also 50 feet on North Clark street, near Belden avenue; consideration, $125 per foot. Also 151x124 feet on Orchard street, near Sophia; consideration, $58 per foot.

Gustin & Wallace sold two lots in Lawndale, located on Homan avenue; consideration, $600 each. Also 50 on Park avenue, near Union Park; consideration, $15,000. Also 50 feet at Park Ridge, in Hodges' Subdivision; consideration, $800.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.

Building is steadily going on at South Englewood. Ten houses are now in process of erection. A new railroad is contemplated. The South Chicago Branch of the Rock Island Railroad is finished from this point to South Chicago.

On Tuesday the auction at Englewood resulted in the sale of 20 lots at prices ranging from $9 to $19.25 per foot, the entire sale amounting to over $600. The sale was considered successful, the attendance being fair.

On Wednesday the property known as W. F. Day's Subdivision, near Michigan Southern Round-House, 14 lots, sold at fair prices, considering the stringency of money, lots situated on Shurtleff avenue selling at $360 to $380 per lot. On Burnside street 1 lot, 27 feet front, sold at $27.25 per foot. At the same time was sold also at auction, lot on Wentworth avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, 25x125, at $33 per foot, Michael Crowley, No. 238 East Twelfth street, the purchaser.

On Thursday house and lot No. 178 Shurtleff avenue sold for $2,925.

IMPROVEMENTS ON WABASH AVENUE.

Charles Follansbee proposes to erect during the season seven three-story and basement marble-front first-class dwellings on Wabash avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. The total cost of the buildings will amount to $100,000.

E. F. Dore is erecting four fine stone-front dwellings, three-story, and basement, on the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-fourth street. These elegant residences, along with others mentioned recently in THE TRIBUNE, over forty in all, place this avenue among the first in improvements on the South Side.

THE NEW RAILROAD TO SOUTH CHICAGO.

Three miles of the new railroad from Parkside to South Chicago are already graded for the rails, which are now on the way from Pittsburgh. It is expected that during the coming week the track will be completed as far as the Hyde Park Water-Works, on the corner of Seventy-first street and Railroad avenue. From thence to South Chicago a portion of the line is graded and the work of laying the track will continue as rapidly as the iron is received. The style of rails used is the English iron patent.

A station near the water-works is being erected, and is about completed.

The 4½ miles of road, when done, will cost about $70,000, and will extend from South Chicago to Parkside Station, on the Illinois Central, at Seventy-first street. The line will be operated by the I. C. R. R. The opening of the road will bring into market the south shore lands along the lake, much of which is desirable residence property.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 11: City property—Number of sales, 116; consideration, $754,851. North of city limits—Number of sales, 5; consideration, $12,000. South of city limits—Number of sales, 35; consideration, $182,474. West of city limits—Number of sales, 2; consideration, $1,500.

Total sales, 158.

Total consideration, $950,825.

Lake Freights

Were fairly active and firm at 7½c for corn, 8½@9c for wheat, and 5¼@6c for oats to Buffalo; and 14@15c for wheat to Kingston. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs Sam Flint, Judd, Marvin Martin, Jones, prop Amazon, corn at 7½c; prop J. Fisk, Jr., corn and barley at 8c; prop Idaho, corn on private terms; prop Merchant, wheat at 9c; prop Russia, oats at 5¼c. To Oswego—Schr Atlanta, corn at 13½c; To Dunkirk—schr Rainbow, corn at 8½c; to Port Colborne—Schr St. Lawrence, wheat through. To Kingston—Schr Hartford, (yesterday p. m.) wheat at 15c. To Montreal—Props America and Argyle, wheat on private terms. To Sarnia—Prop S. D. Caldwell, City of Detroit and barge Guiding Star, corn through. Total 18. Capacity equal to 110,000 bu wheat, 315,000 bu corn, 35,000 bu oats, 30,000 bu barley.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,959	6,360	6,407	3,452
Wheat, bu	98,690	88,590	120,582	77,227
Corn, bu	157,970	135,265	118,615	153,332
Oats, bu	47,390	60,870	128,732	85,766
Rye, bu	3,780	3,570	335	1,850
Barley, bu	26,895	51,830	61,392	48,305
Grass seed, lbs	29,855	25,900	17,580	69,979
Flax seed, lbs	134,700	149,890	21,000	197,500
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	24,700	......	14,000
Cured meats, lbs	43,900	54,280	239,993	90,210
Beef, brls	250	......	8	230
Pork, brls	......	......	625	55
Lard, lbs	7,240	6,015	360,280	77,875
Tallow, lbs	11,203	12,940	43,320	20,040
Butter, lbs	91,040	63,869	4,200	32,275
Dressed hogs, No.	10	......	......	......
Live hogs, No.	9,227	9,630	8,184	8,329
Cattle, No.	3,889	1,698	1,861	1,336
Sheep, No.	1,795	781	381	383
Hides, lbs	84,489	141,708	130,840	44,450
Highwines, brls	135	292	206	319
Wool, lbs	77,438	38,680	124,227	21,000
Potatoes, bu	3,458	13,889	250	26
Lumber, m feet	4,244	8,463	2,619	2,102
Shingles, m	1,400	1,195	1,905	1,603
Lath, m	328	610	238	210
Salt, brls	7,675	......	2,143	1,807

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,984 bu wheat; 3,247 bu corn; 5,927 bu oats; 3,838 bu rye; 3,923 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 16,435 bu wheat; 21,166 bu corn; 31,570 bu oats; 6,844 bu rye; 16,586 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 221 cars wheat; 334 cars corn, 30,000 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 35 cars oats; 10 cars rye; 56 cars barley. Total (656 cars), 285,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Oct. 11, 1873.	Oct. 4, 1873.	Oct. 12, 1872.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	35,615	37,949	37,978
Wheat, bu	577,250	608,320	652,995
Corn, bu	959,291	958,017	902,882
Oats, bu	296,826	220,977	304,195
Rye, bu	22,403	15,534	33,994
Barley, bu	186,791	130,166	346,516
Live hogs, No	71,100	9,557	41,045
Cattle, No	16,351	5,262	12,588
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	38,955	38,008	31,178
Wheat, bu	1,264,035	806,169	629,565
Corn, bu	1,625,962	2,000,313	365,511
Oats, bu	447,529	409,051	499,584
Rye, bu	58,401	28,782	9,320
Barley, bu	287,890	134,911	360,218
Live hogs, No	45,826	25,810	37,778
Cattle, No	7,236	3,238	6,907

The Westward movement of currency to this city, for the purchase of grain, has not ceased. A trunk full of paper money, aggregating about $250,000, all in $5 and $10 bills, arrived here this morning, from Canada, for the purchase of wheat.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges recently made against the proprietors or managers of the Chicago & Alton Elevator in this city, met this morning in the office of Robert Warren, Esq., for the purpose of hearing testimony. A few witnesses were examined, and some parties made statements, which contained nothing new. The committee will probably continue its labors during several days of the coming week. It is not yet known how far it will "investigate," or what it will turn up.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally lower to-day, owing to depressing advices from Eastern points, and the further reduction of the gold premium, both of which are believed to be due chiefly to the continued scarcity of money with which to carry property. This reacted on Chicago, though a pecuniary scarcity does not now exist here; but the reduction brought out a brisk demand, which stiffened prices of grain towards the end of the session, and caused a more active shipping movement than could have been expected under the circumstances.

For the closing day of the week the amount of staple and fancy dry goods distributed was quite up to all reasonable expectations, and the market again presented a firm tone. Although collections are still a little slow, they are gradually working easier, and among the trade generally there is apparent a growing confidence. Stocks are not large, but, in point of assortment and general attractiveness, they are complete in all departments, and the market is considered in a healthy condition. The demand for groceries shows steady improvement, there being noticeable a gradual increase in the number of orders, as well as in the amounts called for. Prices, however, seem to be working easier. This is due in part to the decline in gold premium, and partly to the unsettled state of finances at the East. Coffees and sugars seem to be more seriously affected than other articles in this line, but with, perhaps, the exception of syrups and molasses, the quotations of a week ago would be shaded a little all around. The changes to-day were confined to a reduction of a ¼c in coffees and an ⅛c in sugars. There was a quieter feeling in the butter market, the lower prices prevalent at the seaboard operating to check the demand for shipment, but the continued moderate arrivals stimulated holders, and full previous rates were being asked. Choice yellow were saleable at 26@30c, while inferior to good grades sold at 13@24c. The cheese trade continues fair at 12¼@13½c for New York factory, and at 11@13c for Western do. Stocks have been allowed to run down to an unusually low point, jobbers refusing to put in their winter's stock at the extreme prices now demanded by factorymen, and business is of a "hand-to-mouth" character. No changes were reported in the coal, bagging, and tobacco markets. Fish remain very quiet, but are still firmly held, in consequence of scant supplies. Dried fruits were moving freely, with prices generally firm, raisins alone showing weakness. Layers of the crop of 1872 are now being offered at $2.90@3.15. In the hay market there was reported a somewhat improved inquiry for prime and No. 1 timothy, and a slightly firmer feeling was developed. Other descriptions remain dull and unchanged. There was a good degree of activity in the oil trade, and former quotations were uniformly well sustained. Carbon is strong, with an advancing tendency. Pig-iron remains dull and weak.

The yard trade in lumber, though not decidedly active, is good, and fully equals expectations. Prices are steady, and for some descriptions may be quoted strong. There was considerable lumber offering at the docks, but the market was quiet, only five or six cargoes changing hands during the day. Prices were unchanged. Metals, nails, and iron were moderately active at unchanged rates. In the market for building materials there were no special changes. Business was rather quiet, but there was no quotable change in prices for any of the articles mentioned. Wool was quiet, but stocks were not large, and dealers look for an improved demand after a while, and are not disposed to offer any extra inducements in order to effect sales. There was no noticeable change in the markets for hops and broom corn; both are meeting with a moderate inquiry at current prices. Seeds were rather quiet, but without change in price. Green fruits met with a fair inquiry, and choice fresh fruit was firm. Potatoes in car lots were more active and firm at 80@90c delivered. The supply of poultry and game is still in excess of the demand, and prices for chickens and wild ducks are lower. Eggs were in moderate supply and firm at 19@20c.

Highwines were more active, but 1c lower, owing to the bad break in New York yesterday, when wines were quoted down to 93c per gallon though generally understood here then to be $1.03. To-day's market on the seabord was a shade firmer, but it is a wonder our market did not drop more under the influence. Sales were reported here of 250 brls at 91c per gallon, at which figure the market closed steady.

Lake freights were more active, at unchanged rates, at 7½c for corn to Buffalo; 8½c for wheat to do; 9c for wheat to do by steam; and 14½@15c for wheat to Kingston. The depression in grain made one or two shippers more willing to take hold, but the greater part of the grain had been bought previous to to-day. A total of eighteen charters was reported, which will carry out 110,000 bu wheat, 315,000 bu corn, 35,000 bu oats, and 30,000 bu barley.

Provisions were dull and again easier, being further weakened by the absence of demand and more desire to sell, though hogs were steady. Mess pork was 12½c per brls lower on cash lots, and 25c for winter delivery. Lard was dull, and ⅛c per lb lower on winter options, while cash was nominally unchanged. Meats were lifeless, and, though quoted the same as yesterday, could not have been sold except at concessions. The present prospect in prices is, by no means, cheering, and quotations will have to go down to a point where buyers think it safe to take hold. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $14.62½@14.75; do seller December, $12.75@12.87½; seller January, $12.87½@13.00. Lard, cash or seller October, 7¾@7⅝c; summer do. 7⅝@7½c. Lard, seller November, 7½c; seller December, 7⅛c; do seller January, 7⅛@7¼c; do seller February, 7⅛@7¼c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9@10c. Dry salted meats at 7⅛@7¼c for short ribs; and 7⅛@8c for short clear. English meats, 8¼@8⅛c for short ribs; 8¼@8⅜c for short clear, both boxed. Green hams (15 lbs) at 7⅛@8c, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6¼@6⅜c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅜@6½c; do shoulders, 4½c; do Cumberlands, 6⅜@6½c. Bacon is quoted at 8c for shoulders; 8⅛c for clear ribs; 8¾c for short clear; and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.25@9.50; beef hams, $20.00@20.50 for summer, and $23.50@24.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 4¾@6½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, seller January, at $13.00; 500 tcs lard, seller January, at 7¼c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this port for the week ending Oct. 9, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, tcs.	Should'rs, lbs.	Middles, lbs.
End'g Oct. 9, '73	1,643	3,171	35	83,409	965,731
Same week, '72	1,222	1,314	208	29,000	[illegible]
Since Nov. 1, '72	84,446	318,209	38,536	41,095,209	176,777,271
Same time '71-72	102,174	180,902	38,314	34,550,680	106,770,352

Flour was very quiet, almost to inactivity, the absence of demand in New York and the continued weakness in wheat causing shippers to absent themselves from the market, while there was only a light local trade. Prices were said to be unchanged, but holders had scarcely a chance of saying whether or not they would sell at less than former quotations. Bran was strong. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $8.75; 100 brls do at $8.50; 250 brls do on private terms; 25 brls spring extras (patent) at $8.00; 300 brls do at $6.00; 25 brls spring superfines at $4.00; 50 brls do at $3.62½. Total, 775 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $12.50, on track.

The following were nominally the closing prices:

Good to favorite brands white winters	$8.00@ 9.00
Medium to good do	6.00@ 7.00
Good to choice spring	5.75@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.25@ 5.50
Low to fair spring	4.00@ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50@ 6.00
Choice to fancy do	6.25@ 7.25
Spring superfines	2.75@ 4.50
Bran	11.50@12.00

Wheat was active, but weak, declining 2½c per bu on cash lots, and 1c on the option for delivery next month, under a rather heavy pressure to sell, both from local and outside holders. Liverpool was again quoted off, with a very dull feeling, the understood reason being the fact of large departures for that port, the clearances of the past week being 1,000,000 bu, in addition to the large quantities previously forwarded from Atlantic ports. New York advices were of similar tenor, and this tended to reduce our shipping demand, especially as the season is now far advanced for European operations via the St. Lawrence, for which route most of the recent purchases have been made. The inquiry for cash lots was chiefly from parties who wanted to complete cargoes, and generally named the hours in which they wanted the receipts. There was a little more inquiry from the November shorts than yesterday, and the movement indicated that before many days the option will be at a premium over cash lots sufficient to induce capitalists to take hold for the purpose of carrying. Seller November opened this morning at $1.03, declined to $1.01⅝, and closed at $1.01⅞. Cash No. 2 opened at $1.03½, declined to $1.02, and closed firmer at $1.02½, in spite of the fact that New York was reported lower at 1 o'clock. Seller the month closed about $1.02¼, being little better than nominal all through the session. Northwestern No. 2 spring closed at $1.03. No. 1 spring sold down to $1.06 for ordinary or Northwestern, but closed firmer. No. 3 spring closed nominal at 97½c, and rejected do at 90c. Winter wheat was inactive. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.07; 800 bu do at $1.06½; 2,400 bu do at $1.06; 10,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.10; 2,400 bu do at $1.08; 800 bu do at $1.06; 11,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.03½; 50,000 bu do at $1.03; 32,200 bu do at $1.02⅝; 39,200 bu do at $1.02½; 800 bu do at $1.02⅛; 2,400 bu do at $1.02; 2,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.03½; 9,800 bu do at $1.03; 12,800 bu No. 3 spring at 98c; 4,400 bu do at 97½c; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 90c. Total, 189,400 bu.

Corn was moderately active, but ½c lower, being weakened by reports of a decline in Liverpool and New York, which, with large receipts here, and reports of big consignments on the way, formed a very good excuse for hammering on the part of the shorts, and a fair reason for lower prices. There was not much of a shipping demand, but a fair amount of buying in at the reduced prices, by parties who had sold to deliver this month and next from the country, but were unable to purchase in the country at prices which would pay them to ship it in. These bought quite freely, especially toward the close, causing a temporary strength in prices. The shipments from New York during the past week were very small, leaving room for a more liberal export movement in the future. But the price in Europe was weakened by sympathy with wheat, and the outlook here is less promising. The receipts of yesterday here exceeded the shipments, for the first time in two weeks; and buyers at country stations are arranging to send in more freely than heretofore, the farmers being apparently quite willing to sell, though there is no doubt that the corn crop of this year will be very short. Those of our operators who reckon to keep posted, all agree that the acreage and average yield are much less than last year, and most of them say there is not much old corn on sale; but they are mistaken in regard to the last statement. We can only account for the alacrity with which corn is forwarded here at the present reduced quotations by supposing either that there is a very big stock of old corn on hand, or else that the farmers are obliged to sell for what they can get. The latter is not true of the great majority, however it may be with individuals. Seller November opened this morning at 38c, fell to 37⅝c, and advanced to 38⅜c, closing easier at 38⅛c, when the latest advices were received from New York. Regular No. 2 or seller the month was steady at 36⅛@37c, closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts, or high mixed, closed at 37c. Rejected closed at 36c. Cash sales were reported of 6,400 bu high mixed at 38c; 14,400 bu do at 37½c; 2,400 bu do at 37⅜c; 5,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 13,200 bu No. 2 at 37½c; 26,800 bu do at 37⅜c; 19,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 35,000 bu do at 37c; 26,000 bu do at 36⅞c; 68,800 bu do at 36⅝c; 25,000 bu do at 36⅜c; 10,000 bu do at 36⅛c; 2,000 bu rejected at 36⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 36c; 12,000 bu No. 2 at 38c afloat. Total, 268,400 bu.

Oats were rather less active than on Friday, and at about the same range, but were strong, instead of being weak, as then, there being a good demand for shipment in spite of Eastern weakness in oats, and lower markets here for wheat and corn. The market for seller the month or cash No. 2 opened with 31⅛c as the best bid, and advanced to 32⅛c at the close. Seller November was at a slight discount to-day for the first time since the panic set in; it sold at 31⅛@32⅛c, closing at the outside. Seller the year sold at 32⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 64,200 bu No. 2 at 32⅜c; 42,200 bu do at 32¼c; 4,200 bu do at 32⅛c; 5,400 bu do at 32c; 1,200 bu do at 31⅞c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 32⅜c; 1,200 bu do at 32⅛c; 1,800 bu rejected at 29½c; 1,200 bu do at 29c. Total, 122,600.

Rye was quiet but firm at the same range as on Friday. Buyers held off early for a further decline of 1c, in view of the weakness in the leading cereals, but there were two or three orders positive here, and sellers were firm, seeing that stocks and receipts are light. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 65c; 800 bu do at 64½c; and 16,000 bu do at 64c. Total, 3,600 bu. The market closed firm at the outside. Seller November sold at 67c. Rejected was nominal at 60c.

Barley was less active, but in fair demand, the speculative grade advancing another 2c per bu, opening at $1.36, advancing to $1.38, and closing at $1.36@1.37. Seller November sold at $1.38@1.40. No. 3 was active, but easier, at $1.10@1.11, closing at the inside. Rejected was dull. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 at 38c; 10,800 bu do at 36c; 4,800 bu No. 3 at $1.11; 2,000 bu do at $1.10½; 400 bu do at $1.10; 15,400 bu do at $1.10; 1,200 bu rejected at 85c; 800 bu do at 83c; 400 bu do at 82c; 1,200 bu by sample at $1.45; 400 bu do at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.36; 400 bu do at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.28; 800 bu do at $1.20; 800 bu do at $1.17; 800 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.12; 3,600 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.05, on track; 400 bu do at $1.25; 300 bu do at $1.22; 400 bu do at $1.17; 400 bu do at $1.15, delivered. Total, 53,900 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

OCT. 11.—LONDON—Cargoes of corn off coast, 33s. Cargoes of corn for shipment within two months, 32s. LIVERPOOL—Spring wheat, 11s 6d@12s 1d. Corn, 32s 9d.

PORK-PACKERS.

Kercheval & Son of St. Louis write as follows:

The orders given for supplies in the early part of the season have been controlled by the general derangement to the business of the country, and have either been canceled or limited to the restricted wants of consumers, and just now the country is somewhat at sea, as a ship without a rudder, not knowing what to do, or in what direction to sail, and it may be some time before the trade of the country assumes any determinate direction; in the meantime, operators, trusting to luck, and hoping that the demand upon it will assume somewhat of the character of former years, may be expected to provide indiscriminately for supply, domestic and foreign, as may as usual get up a stock in which there will be an equal proportion of lard, clear and rib middles, short and long D. S. meats, not knowing where they will be wanted or having any determinate ideas as to values, and of course impressed with the conviction that they must necessarily be wanted, and by no means encouraging to packers, and of course disheartening to the trade, which is without the encouragement of former years as an incentive to greater exertion. As yet there is very little or nothing doing for the future, and parties operating seem to be content to trust to luck, feeling that it will ultimately be good for them without having any reason to advance for such an expectation. So far, the receipts of hogs from the country have fallen off, both in number and weight, and do not sustain the impression that they will be greatly increased, and it would by no means be strange if the derangement should be so general that, with abundant means of supply, the delivering might be so staved off that they might be light during the fall and winter, and heavy during the spring and summer, which would be one of the greatest calamities that could happen to the trade, building up fictitious prices at a time when they should be low, and afterwards forcing them down, to the serious injury of all connected with the trade.

As to the sources of supply and the number of hogs capable of being driven to market, there is no later reliable information. People still think that the number will exceed that of last year as much as it did that of the preceding season, and that the greater increase will be in the newer and Western States, where cheap lands and cheaper food seem specially to invite the cultivation of corn and the rearing of hogs; but it is almost too soon to form any general or correct ideas, and the country may have to wait for several months before arriving at satisfactory conclusions.

Saward's Circular says:

One reliable gentleman states that coal is not to be allowed to be advanced over $5 per ton here at tidewater, on the average, for the next year; that if any of the companies try to raise it above that figure, there will be a dissolution of the compact. Another says coal cannot be produced and sold to leave any margin of profit at less than $6.50. The difference may be that they have such various properties; one costing but little to operate, the other a great deal; one having immense debts and capital, the other none.

GRAIN IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Market Review* says:

Wheat offerings during the week under review have been greatly circumscribed by the peculiar circumstances growing out of the Eastern financial crisis, depressing greatly the rate of sterling bills, relied upon for cash means of payment, and rendering the money market somewhat nervous, as the natural sequence of the financial crisis or panic pervading the Atlantic border of this continent, not excepting Chicago, Cincinnati, and other cities comprising the business centres of the nation. Happily, all fears on this head have been dispelled, and the heavy cash payments coming due and payable on the 29th ult., for wheat delivered to export buyers, were all met promptly at maturity, and the trade again breathes freely, and are prepared to proceed further with any new business that may offer. The fact is, that two-thirds of the entire wheat surplus yet remaining in the State has already passed into the hands of two leading export buyers, and consequently there is very little wheat yet remaining in the State to be sold at any price. During the temporary lull in business circles, there were at all times buyers of wheat standing ready, cash in hand, to purchase and to secure any bargains that might offer by those in need; but, fortunately, there were no needy sellers, and in the absence of samples exhibited all business seemed to cease by common consent; and, while prices of grain were nominally lower, yet no considerable parcels of wheat or barley changed hands at any price. All this at a time when markets in England and France, as well as in New York and Chicago, were all reported dull and lower, and commercial affairs generally unsettled. As before intimated, barley shipments overland are now going forward to St. Louis by rail, and also to New York by the ship Carrier Dove.

LATEST.

Wheat and corn were in light request in the afternoon, and stronger. The former sold at $1.02@1.02⅛ seller November, closing at $1.02⅛; and corn sold at 38@38⅛c seller November, closing at the outside. Other grain was quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.

ALCOHOL—Declined in sympathy with high wines; quotable at $1.82@1.87.

BROOM CORN—Trade is picking up a little, and present prices are, as a rule, adhered to. The market is quotably firm, owing to the lightness of the new crop. Quotations for old corn are as follows: Good to extra hurl, 8½@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stock braid, 5¼@6¼c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BAGGING—Prices were without change. Only a light business is doing, but the small stocks on hand serve to strengthen the market, and we quote prices steady, as follows: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow, A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American, 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Choice beans were in moderate local request, and there was some inquiry for shipment. Peas were unchanged. We repeat: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; do hand picked, $2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.40 per bu.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue quiet, though there is considerable doing in the way of filling small orders, especially in lime and cements. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80@90c; lime (brls), $1.10@1.15 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@18.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00 del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—There was a less active demand on shipping account, but the local inquiry was of a liberal character, and former quotations were well supported. Stocks continue light, and holders seem confident. The following is from the New York *Commercial Review* of Oct. 8: "The week opens with a quiet market and a light demand. The ample supply of all classes of State butter brought forward by the advance which took place about the middle of September resulted in a decline last week and continued dullness. This tends to show that there is at present no basis for speculation at higher prices, while the bulk of the crops of State dairies remains intact. Although there is evidence that present fair average prices will be sustained, the trade are not inclined to meet speculative views of dairymen, who are in many cases holding butter above the quotations of the principal markets. The market for Welsh tubs feels the influence of the general dullness. Western butter is an exception, and all grades are in light supply and salable." We repeat our list as follows: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

COOPERAGE—Was dull. Tierces were offered to-day at $1.65. Stock is scarce and firm. Pork and tierce poles are now quoted at $30.00@40.00 per m: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; lard, tierces, $1.65@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

CHEESE—Remains firm at the advance recently noted. There is no particular activity in the demand, buyers generally showing a disposition to hold off for the lower prices which they seem to think will prevail a little later in the season. We repeat our list: New York factory, mild, 12¼@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 11@13c; lower grades, 6@10c.

COAL—Was in good request at steady and unchanged prices. Following are the current rates: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cannel, $10.00; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50@9.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—The receipts were a trifle larger, but there was a fair local inquiry, and prices were steady at 19@20c for prime packages.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate demand at unchanged prices, as follows: Prime to choice live-geese feathers, 73c, jobbing price, 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 50@70c, according to quality; chicken, 5@6c.

FISH—A quiet feeling prevailed in the market. Orders were light, and mainly confined to salt-water descriptions. Reduced stocks keep the market firm. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.85@6.00; No. 2 do, $5.75@5.85; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins are easier, but, with this exception, the market maintains the firm tone that characterized it at the beginning of the week. Quotations are as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 12@13c; figs, in boxes, 15@18c; French prunes, 15@13c; Turkish prunes, 15@15½c; raisins, layers, new, $3.50@3.60; raisins, layers, old, $2.90@3.15; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.60; raisins, Valencia, new, 13@14c; Zante currants, new, 8c; old do, 7c; citron, 43@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@15½c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 33@35c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 22@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—Coffees were again quoted unsettled and weak, and the quotations were dropped a ¼c all around. The decline in gold is the chief cause of the present depression, though the increased supply and the unsettled state of finances affect the market unfavorably. The stock of Rio in the United States amounts to 99,091 bags. There was also a weaker feeling in sugars, and we have to note another decline of an ⅛c, both in refined and raw goods. Syrups and molasses continue in good demand, and are firm. Candles, soaps, spices, and some other lines are quoted easier. We revise our list as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33½@33¾c; O. G. Java, 31@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29½@30c; fancy Rio, 26½@26¾c; choice do, 24½@25c; prime Rio, 25½@25¾c; good do, do, 24½@25c; common do, 23½@24c; roasting do, 23@23½c; Singapore Java, 28@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26½@26¾c; do, prime, 25¾@26c; Maracaibo, 25½@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@13¼c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@12¼c; granulated, 11¾@12¼c; A, standard, 11@11¾c; do, No. 2, 10¾@11c; B, 10¾@10⅞c; extra C, 10½@10⅝c; C No. 2, 10⅛@10⅜c; yellow C, No. 1, 10½@10⅝c; choice brown, 9⅞@10⅛c; prime do, 9⅝@9⅞c; fair do, 9⅛@9⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10⅛c; fair do, 9¼@9½c; common do, 8@8¼c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do, fair, 8½@9c; common, 7½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6⅜c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lilly, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6¾c; primrose, 6@6¼c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request, and quinces, cranberries, and choice apples were firm. Grapes were also firm, excepting Delawares, which were "off" a little. We quote: Lemons, $11.00@12.00 ⅌ box; inferior lemons, $9.00@10.00; California pears, $4.00@4.50 per case; do plums, 20 lbs, $2.50@3.00. Common to choice apples, $1.75@3.00 per brl; do in car lots, $2.25@2.50. Pears, 50c@$1.00 per box or basket. Peaches, 60@90c per basket; do, good to choice, per basket, $1.00@1.50. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $2.00@2.50; Delaware do, $5.00; Concords, in baskets, 60@80c; Delaware do, 85c@$1.10 per basket; Catawba do, $1.00. Cultivated cranberries (Cary's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $14.00; wild do, $11.00@12.00. Quinces, $1.25@1.30 per basket.

The *Daily Commercial Report* has the following concerning the cranberry crop: "We have taken considerable pains to inform ourselves as regards the crop of 1873 throughout the West, and find the deficiency much larger than is generally supposed. The entire crop gathered will not exceed 15,000 brls of all kinds, and many well-informed parties put the amount below 12,000 brls, being less than one-third of last year's crop. Berlin, Wis., shipped fully 30,000 brls last year, while they will hardly have 8,000 brls to dispose of this year, and this is a fair estimate for the rest. The condition of the berries is good, not as large or as plump as usual, but well matured and all well gathered before the frost. The crop East is reported better and larger than a year ago, and it will well make up for what is lacking this way, low freights making it possible to ship almost any distance. A New York house reports the crop at the East as 215,000 bushels against 140,000 bu for 1872. Our market has ruled quite steady for the past three years at about an average of $13.00 per brl for choice cultivated. It is thought prices will be above the range for this winter, as the crop of green fruits was much below the average, and so much less used for canning purposes, that the cranberry will be wanted to supply the deficiency.

HOPS—Were in moderate request at 40@50c for Western, and 20@40c for old do. Eastern are quoted at 50@55c.

HAY—Prime and No. 1 timothy were in light supply, and were firmer, but otherwise the market was unchanged. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was unsettled. Buyers and sellers were apart in their views, and but little trading was accomplished. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10c; do, heavy, 9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 14½@15c; veal-kip, 12c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 20@21c; dry salted, 17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 11c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The city as well as the interior trade is improving, the rates given below being generally obtained. We again quote:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	⅌ lb
Cast blow steel	11½ @12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8½ @ 9c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—We quote the market quiet and steady at the subjoined prices:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	30@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were moderately active and steady at the quotations following:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do, 12x12, $14.00; do, 14x20, $14.50; do, roofing, IC, $13.00; do, 20x28, $27.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11¼c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 7¾c; 6, 8, and 9, 9¾c; 10 to 11, 10½c; 12, 11¼c; 13 and 14, 12¼c; 15 and 16, 13¼c; 17, 14½c; 18, 15½c; 19, 18½c; 20, 19½c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7¼c; by car load, 7c.

NAILS—Were in fair request at $4.62½ rates. Prices are shaded occasionally for large lots, but most dealers quote the market steady at former rates: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½; 8d do, $4.87½; 6d do, $4.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch, $7.12½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate request and steady, as follows: Manila rope, ⅌ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15¼@16½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Trade continues satisfactorily active, and the general market was again quoted steady and firm. Following are the prices current. Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 80c; do, current make, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—There was more doing in car lots, the supply being larger. Prices were strong at 85@90c for Peachblows, and 80c for Early Rose and Russetts, delivered. Sweet sold to the local trade at $3.00 ⅌ brl. We quote: Good to choice potatoes, in barrels, $2.25@2.75; do per bu, 80@85c; Peachblows, 95c; car lots Early Rose, 80c, delivered; do, Peachblows, 85@90c, delivered; yellow sweet, $3.00; Jerseys, $4.00@4.50.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply of chickens, quail, and wild duck was large, and prices were weak and unsettled, being considerably lower for mallard and small ducks. Turkeys were a shade better. We quote: Chickens, $3.00@3.50; mixed do, $2.75@3.50; spring do, $2.25@3.25; ducks, $3.00@3.25; geese, $10.00@11.00; turkeys, 11@12½c; prairie chickens, $2.50; quail, $2.00; mallard ducks, $1.50@2.00 per doz; small ducks, 75c@$1.00; snipe, 75c@$1.00; venison saddles, 18@20c.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was less active, but held higher at $2.25@2.65. Flax was in fair request, and steady. Clover was inactive, quotable at $5.50. Sales include 300 bags timothy at $2.50; 167 bags at $2.52½; 160 bags at $2.45; 23 bags fair at $2.40; 18 bags common at $2.20; 1 car flax at $1.80.

SALT—Was in moderate demand and firm. We repeat: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse diamond, C, $2.15; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.80@2.10.

TEAS—Remain dull and weak, except new Japans, which are in good request at former rates. We make no change in our quotations, which are as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice do 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—There was a fair demand at the following range of prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@38c; medium, 29@31c; common, 25@28c.

WOOD—We quote the market quiet and steady at the prices following: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is very quiet. It is probable that dealers, in order to effect sales, would be obliged to accept lower prices, but there is no apparent desire to press sales, dealers generally looking upon the future with confidence. Prices are little better than nominal, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

Burry wool, 10@15c less.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.

Another quiet day was passed at the lumber market. The offerings were fair, and, as compared with the demand, excessive. There was some inquiry in the morning from country merchants, and about half-dozen cargoes were sold, at unchanged prices. The tone of the market is one of firmness, and dealers seem to think there will be an improvement all around next week. Piece stuff is held firmly at $9.00, only inferior cargoes selling for less, and fair mill-run lumber brought $13.50 to-day; lath sold for $2.00. We repeat quotations: Fair to choice mill-run boards and strips, $12.00@14.00; good strips and boards, $15.00@18.00; common to medium do, $9.00@12.00; joist and scantling, $8.50@9.00; shingles, $2.25; lath, $1.87½@2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.50; Oconto, $3.00@3.25; White Lake, $2.25.

Sales include:

Cargo schr ——, to arrive from Muskegon, 210 m mill river lumber at $13.50. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Skidmore, from Pentwater, 75 m piece stuff at $9.00; 125 m lath at $2.00. Sold by William Megiade.

AT THE YARDS.

Business at the lumber-yards is fairly active. The local trade is rather quiet, but there is a good interior demand, and present prices are pretty well sustained.

Hardwood is rather quiet and easy, but not notably lower. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00	@[illegible]
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@[illegible]
Common siding	18.00	@[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	38.00	@[illegible]
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.50
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@[illegible]
Lath	2.25	@ 2.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	2.62½	@ 2.75
Shingles on track		@ 2.87½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $50.00.

Ash—Clear, $38.00@40.00; common, $16.00@20.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $38.00@40.00; common, $16.00@20.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $38.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@18.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 25c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, Oct. 11.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,604	6,376	[illegible]
Tuesday	3,156	16,960	[illegible]
Wednesday	3,047	18,808	[illegible]
Thursday	2,805	13,513	[illegible]
Friday	3,889	9,227	[illegible]
Saturday	2,200	4,500	[illegible]
Total	17,701	69,383	[illegible]
Last week	15,790	15,308	[illegible]
Week before last	12,955	51,539	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 20	21,705	64,564	[illegible]

Shipments have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,596	5,544	[illegible]
Tuesday	1,010	6,707	[illegible]
Wednesday	1,028	12,128	[illegible]
Thursday	922	11,032	[illegible]
Friday	1,861	8,184	[illegible]
Total	6,417	43,590	[illegible]
Last week	3,343	26,402	[illegible]
Week before last	4,650	32,310	[illegible]

In the live stock trade the past week has been a dull and unprofitable one. A large increase in the supply of the different descriptions of stock is noted, and a very pronounced depreciation in values. Hogs are "off" 15@25c per 100 lbs, while the decline in cattle and sheep reaches fully 25c and 50c respectively. Even at the reduced prices trading was devoid of animation, and the amount of stock remaining in the yards unsold may be stated, in round numbers, at 6,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs, and 2,000 sheep. Among the other obstacles to an active and prosperous business, was the lack of adequate transportation facilities. Light, comparatively as were the requirements of shippers, the supply of stock cars was not sufficient to accommodate them, and a considerable amount of stock that was purchased for the Eastern market will have to be "held over."

CATTLE—At the opening of the market on Monday the "outlook" seemed auspicious for sellers. Telegrams from the East were encouraging, and, as Saturday's and Monday's receipts aggregated only 3,500 head, holders were cheerful and confident. But the largely-increased arrivals of the following two days, together with the unfavorable reaction at the seaboard, entirely changed the complexion of the market, and since Tuesday it has been a dull and dragging trade, with prices weak and declining. New York, Albany, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and, in fact, all the Eastern markets, have had a surplus of cattle, and prices are materially lower at all points, the reduction ranging from 25c to 75c per 100 lbs. Here the decline has been 25@50c, as compared with the highest point of last week, common and medium grades, as usual, suffering most. During the first half of the week some very fine cattle were received, and sales at $5.65@6.00 were not infrequent, while in two or three instances $6.10@6.15 was realized, but, since Wednesday, a marked depreciation has been noticeable, and sales were mostly at prices ranging downward from $4.75. Packers have been doing little or nothing, and the purchases of feeders were also limited, leaving shippers and local butchers the only considerable operators. The purchases of the former—together with the number forwarded on owners' account—amounted to about 6,000, —chiefly at $4.25@5.00 for common to good grades, and at $5.30@5.65 for choice. Between 3,000 and 3,500 head went into the hands of local butchers, mainly at $2.00@2.75 for Texans, and at $2.75@3.75 for natives. Some scalawag Texans were taken at $1.50@1.75, while in a few instances $4.00@4.25 was paid for choice cows and fair steers. Stockers were but little inquired for, and just at present the market is nominal at $2.75@3.75 for poor to really good droves. Veal calves sell anywhere from $3.00 for inferior, to $5.50 for strictly choice.

To-day the arrivals were unusually heavy for a Saturday, and holders were obliged to further shade prices in order to effect sales. Buyers did not seem desirous to invest, however, even at the lower rates, and but a small amount of trading was accomplished. Fully three-fourths of the receipts were Texas cattle. The market closed dull and weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.75@[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.65@[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@[illegible]

HOGS—Early in the week the market was active and prices advanced a trifle, Monday's and Tuesday's sales being effected at $4.35@4.60 for heavy, and at $4.40@4.85 for light, but the enormous receipts of Wednesday, followed by 13,513 on Thursday, taken in connection with the lack of shipping facilities, broke the market, prices rapidly receding until $4.00@4.25 for heavy, and $4.30@4.60 for light, was reached. At this point holders made a bold stand and have successfully resisted the efforts of buyers to force a further decline. Packers are beginning to put their houses in order, preparatory for the season's work, but the actual business of packing will probably not open much before Nov. 1.

To-day there was a good attendance of buyers, among whom there was evident a desire to invest liberally, but the transportation companies could not furnish an adequate supply of cars, and trading was somewhat limited in consequence. The ruling prices were $4.00@4.25 for common to choice heavy, and $4.35@4.60 for poor to choice light. A few choice grades were taken at $4.65. The market closed steady and firm at the above quotations.

SHEEP—Prices of this class of stock have suffered a serious decline during the week just closed, owing to the excessive supply. Opening sales were reported at $4.75@5.00, but at the close $4.50 is the outside figure, and it would have to be an exceptionally fine lot that would command over $4.25. The poorer grades sold down as low as $2.75@3.00, while medium to good qualities went a begging at $3.25@3.75. Many remained in the pens unsold, and the market closed dull and heavy.

HOTEL.

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From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1873.

The near approach of the session of Congress is indicated by the dropping in, one after another, of flyers and detached parts of the lobby,—that house which never expires, and always has plenty of business on the Speaker's table.

THE LOBBY

has measured its resources and moral character with Congress and the Government, and has felt for the past four or five years that, if not the master, it is the equal, of both of them together. In other words, the congregated enterprise, perseverance, suggestiveness, and manual of parliamentary practice of those who have schemes of private money-making to present to Congress, can omnibus with each other and have the money voted. When a nation, in its Parliament, gets to this state, common taxpayers have no other resource but to lock up their greenbacks. When the President says that "All we want is confidence," perhaps he means that we ought not to be afraid of the lobby. But look at some of the schemes which mean to die desperately, if die they must, pending before the next Congress:

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

First.—We have an association composed of public men, bankers, editors, Territorial Governors, and the largest kind of operators, who were induced by Tom Scott, M'Comb, Dodge & Co. to put from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 in the Texas Pacific Construction Company. They were assured that the stock would pay several hundred per cent, and that but a small part of the original subscription would be called for. But Mr. Scott's slowness in negotiating a foreign loan, and the speed with which his engineers laid down the track, caused a demand for nearly the full amount subscribed for by these people. Having lost their money, it is necessity with them to get it back from Congress in some way. If they can throw $1,000,000 into Congress, may they not carry a Government indorsement through?

Second.—We have a combination of some of the same men, and others like them, under the form of

THE PUGET SOUND LAND COMPANY,—

an equally unscrupulous concern, which went ahead of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and picked up every water-power, town-site, and station-site. They had to plank down their money to get into this Company. Mr. Scott—who is a Trustee, I believe, of the Northern Pacific Company—put $150,000 into this parasite concern. The failure of the railroad, which we may assume for the present, will bring up the question of its land-grant, and therein involve the aforesaid operators. How much can they pay not to be disturbed?

Third.—The last Congress, just before its decease, passed a bill introduced by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, the author of the Emma Mine and other works of fiction, providing for a Board of Commissioners to report

A SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION

for the San Joaquin, Sacramento, and Tulare Valleys of California. Senator Casserly, the California Democrat, put in a weak amendment to this bill. It was the entering wedge to a stupendous real-estate speculation in the interests of a few capitalists on that coast; and British engineers from India have been subsisting there for the past two years, awaiting legislation which shall enable them to seize all that fertile basin for their employers.

Fourth.—The proposition for the General Government to

PAY THE STATE DEBTS

of the South, first officially presented by Gov. Walker, of Virginia, but at the back of which were a set of banking sharps like Clews and others, will be made all the more pressing because of the disasters which have overtaken the confederates. Correspondingly, the thinness of their purses reduces their chance to buy their job through Congress. The debts of the South are footed up at $223,000,000. There has been no sale for more than one-fourth of these bonds since the close of the War. Twenty cents on the dollar will represent the very highest marketable value of them in the aggregate. For example, Virginia bonds bring at the moment only 35 cents; North Carolina bonds, 17; and the bonds of Arkansas will not bring 5 cents on the dollar. Not only have the vagabond Governments of most of the Southern States piled up new debts without limitation, but they have gone into the business of reviving repudiated debts, as was the case with the Halford bonds in Arkansas; and a like experiment was made in Mississippi with the old repudiated bonds of more than forty years ago. If the banking sharps who bought those bonds can get some money together, they will expect to charter nearly the whole Southern vote, and then combine with one or more big lobbies from the North, so as to carry all through at once.

Fifth.—The lobby which wants

THE COTTON TAX

of 3 cents a pound refunded to those who paid it, on the ground that it was an export tax, and therefore unconstitutional, represents $15,000,000 of the so-called cotton-claims. It will be in Washington again this winter, rapping at the doors of Congress with a proposition for the Government to issue more than $60,000,000 of long-running bonds. This particular lobby may not be strong enough to be worth coalescing with, but here it is.

Sixth.—There are three distinct

CANAL LOBBIES,

ready to unite or to fight with each other, as chance may direct. The Kanawha Canal represents $50,000,000; the Potomac & Youghiogheny Canal represents $20,000,000; the Tennessee River & Coosa Canal represents $25,000,000. Two of these stupendous jobs were undertaken with the greatest vigor by Virginia, Maryland, and the Federal Government, backed up by Washington's own influence; nevertheless, they were abandoned upon the advice of the best engineers. It is very doubtful whether enough water can be found on the tops of the Alleghanies to feed any canal whatsoever in the summer-seasons, at which time alone a canal would be available. Thus you see that the South has great expectations out of the Federal Treasury. The President of the United States has already made a recommendation of two of these canal-schemes, and nothing stands between them and the tax-payers except public sentiment.

OTHER SPECIAL SCHEMES.

To the above we might add a currency lobby, which is just now pricking up its ears to get from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 of Federal scrip, nominally to cover the exigency, but in reality, to cover it into their pockets. We may also mention the steamship lobby, which has Mr. Boutwell's recommendation of it in his last finance-report, where he says that American vessels might earn $80,000,000 per annum instead of $30,000,000, and thus meet the adverse balance of exchange. The Northern Pacific Railroad, with more than $20,000,000 of bonds distributed amongst the moral constituencies, is ready to present a scheme of guaranteeing the interest on the said bonds; although such a proposition would be more dangerous than to guarantee the principal; for we know the limit of principal, but interest might never cease. Thus, what looks to be the more modest proposition of the two is the more audacious. Precisely what the Texas Pacific Railroad wants is not very clear, and probably its lobby-managers will advise silence for the pending winter, in order that the stringency may pass away, and the reaction for extravagance return; because all worldly-wise scamps regard national indignations as short-lived. The bloody house of Stuart never gave up its hopes, even while Cromwell lived, and it returned to London to burn the Puritan journeyman who had beheaded the King as soon as Richard Cromwell showed signs of weakness. The people were said to be weary of good rule. And why need the lobby, which looks upon itself as the legitimate part of the Republican party, absent itself longer than a little winter-exile, or until our Presidential Cromwell can say again: "Come hither, my co-mates and brothers in exile!"

There is one lobby which must have relief, and that is the

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS OF WASHINGTON.

It has spent a vast sum of money, and wonderfully improved the Capital City, and it has the panorama to show. It says, in substance:

"Every member of Congress who buys a ticket will not only see the most gorgeous national panorama of the day, but he will get a present of a house, in itself worth a ticket. Walk in, gentlemen! Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, will lecture on one side of the panorama, and Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, on the other side! Gen. Washington, gentlemen, can be distinguished in the panorama by having a green-cotton umbrella under his arm, looking for the site of the property which he left here. Walk in! The murdered Lincoln, the great Thomas Jefferson, and the Hon. William Stewart, of Nevada, have all recommended this panorama. N. B.—Half-price and small houses for carpet-baggers, who are requested to take back seats with the colored people."

THE DEPARTMENT LOBBY.

I do not wish unduly to extend the above list of special appropriations required by combinations of professional schemers against the purity of Congress and the commercial credit of the nation; but I may say that the Ring of Kansas and Missouri railroad folks, who expected to open up the Indian Territory, is still large, and only weak by the poverty and paucity of its agents in the lobby; that even Ben Halliday is seeking to build up the ruins of his wagon-camp with a bill for Government-indorsement; and that a more numerous lobby as to numbers than any of the above, although less cohesive, is the claim lobby, which strikes at every department and bureau, including the Court of Claims and the Committees. It is composed of not less than 1,000 resident attorneys, runners, ex-army-officers, and retired or discharged officials who prosecute, through the avenues they are informed about, through association, or good-fellowship, or past record, or personal magnetism, or, last and greatest of all, through bribery direct, every description of account which can be fixed up against the Government. This lobby is the most formidable of all, because it is reinforced as soon as Congress meets by another crowd of claim-agents from the outer parts of the country, some of whom are big men of social and neighborhood force. It is impossible to encounter this great general lobby, because it comes from every direction, like the locusts, and, although each claimant carries off a little piece, the whole crop is destroyed in the end, and the Treasury left bare. Let me give you an example:

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS APPROPRIATION.

One of the abuses of our appropriating time is loyal Southern claims. The sum of damages awarded to obscure, unknown, audacious, and often probably fictitious personages, last year, was prodigious. About 190 persons in Alabama received from $50 to $7,500; about one hundred Arkansans, from $50 to $1,500; two Floridians got about $1,300; about fifty Georgians received sums up to $10,000; fourteen Louisianians, about $120,000, of which a single claimant gets $64,000; about sixty Mississippians received sums up to $56,000; one hundred North Carolinians, sums up to $3,000; fourteen South Carolinians, sums up to $12,000; nearly two hundred Tennesseans, sums up to $9,000; six Texans were awarded more than $45,000; and more than three hundred Virginians were awarded and voted sums up to $5,000. How much all this may be, I have not had the patience to count up; but, if each claimant will average $300, the total will be $500,000. It is probably nearer $9,000,000.

These sums are wholly for war-claims; upon them subsist a small army of shysters and claim-agents, who get about 80 per cent of what they recover; the carpet-bagging Congressman lays up treasure out of these settlements; everybody is corrupted as they pass along; loose women lobby for them; lying is put at a premium; and we are fighting the War over again. Congress votes the money without examination; and thus a mere outside and special tribunal has the power to decree money out of the Treasury.

The tribunal is composed of the following persons:

Asa O. Aldis, Vermont, ex-Judge;
James B. Howell, Iowa, ex-Senator;
Orange Ferris, New York, ex-Congressman.

A gentleman has just given me an illustration of the sum of money received by these resident claim-agents:

A planter had lost 700 bales of cotton, and brought suit for it. The cotton amounted to 350,000 pounds, say at 50 cents a pound, or $175,000. When the planter paid his fees, expenses, etc., he received just $329. "Come up, boys," he said, "and let us drink this up in champagne. I have bought my railroad ticket, and I don't want to take a dollar of it home."

These lawyers, claim agents, counsel, or whatever they may call themselves,—and the President has a brother-in-law in all branches of the business,—make up much of

THE WEALTH AND TONE

of our Washington society. Therefore, when I say that the lobby is the equal of Congress, you must add the tremendous local and social force of the Capital City to it.

The Court of Claims, to which more houses claimants apply, generally passes upon a case; the Government almost invariably appeals, and it is charged that the appeal is made in order to plunder the successful claimant,—the Government resisting, little or more, in proportion as the claimant's counsel are cahoots with the attorneys of the Government. Thus the poor chap, who has been induced in the first place to come to Washington for justice, is often glad to get the price of his railroad ticket and shake the dust of the Capital City from his feet.

Another gang in the general lobby of which I have spoken is made up of

RAILROAD LAWYERS,

often Congressmen or ex-Congressmen, who avoid public notoriety by feeing bureau officers, such as some tool whom they may have previously placed in the Land-Office, or at the elbow of the Secretary of the Interior, or in the Indian Bureau. You can see how hopeless is the task of a newspaper-man posting you up in such matters, when I state that, at the third session of the past Congress, more than 4,000 bills passed the House of Representatives, many of them covering a number of persons. A reporter might keep the run of such bills as they came up from day to day; but, after they have passed and have been lost sight of, then begins their ramification through the departments,—each bill often requiring several years to get the money. Besides, the public press would only confuse its readers by exposing at length every small scandalous transaction. Our office here, therefore, and that of the press at large, is limited by the nature of the general reader. It is only when we can find the public mind apt, and interested in some one question, like Credit Mobilier or back-pay, that we can present to the public the situation morally, socially, and politically, as we see it in a multitude of cases not less flagrant, but involving less general indignation.

THE SAFETY OF THE PEOPLE

is reposed in the ruling majority of themselves, if that can be fairly measured up; but some of the worst instances of official despotism which are to be found in the history of our race are right at our door, and were done to prevent the fair expression of the majority. I need only state the release of the legal-tender reserve by Secretary Boutwell on the eve of the Pennsylvania election last fall, in order to give the Cameron Ring money to pay wages, appease the workingmen, and prevent the stringency at crop-moving time, which has led to the present panic. The same Administration which could then break a law of Congress puts on the virtuous after it is re-elected, and refuses to release the same legal-tender reserve because its game at the moment is to be accounted law-obeying.

The destiny of this country must be upon the issue of

A PROLONGED ENCOUNTER,

to be fought out at Washington City between the lobby on the spot and public sentiment at a distance. Whichever can prevail with the Government will seal our fate. No great nation ever lost its liberty except in a time of general prosperity. The first Caesar was not Julius, but Augustus, and the word "Augustan Age" is almost synonymous with Golden Age. The great civil wars had been some time over; Crassus was dead, Pompey was dead; Caesar himself died, struggling with himself as to whether he should usurp the State; and then, to a dull and unaccomplished heir of Caesar, fell the easy sceptre. The transformation would have appeared impossible to anybody in Rome or the provinces fifty years before it happened. But men are the same from generation to generation, modified merely by their institutions; that which made a Caesar easy in a generation which could also produce Christ, might again, after 1,900 years, recall another. As long as the country could believe in Congress, men's minds felt a satisfied repose under Republican government, and, when the President and Congress fell out, at the close of the War, the nation supported its representative body. But when, as at present, it is seen that those representatives had probably lost virtue before the impeachment-trial, and when measures like back-pay are voted through while yet the land was excited on Credit Mobilier, there is an uneasy apprehension that the Republic perhaps has failed, and the next step after that suspicion leads nowhere but to a responsible centre, and some one Barkis is always at that spot, labeled "willing."

We are yet far from any such horrible retort upon our traditions, and the spirit which was breathed into us from our patriotic forefathers.

MONARCHY

never takes its own name at first, however, but slips along from little to little as the temper of the time will accommodate it. What might not the people of the country accept in some financial conflagration which would show the representative body and all the politics of the time to be at fault, or hopelessly corrupt or inefficient? It may be said that Rome could have a Caesar because the change required was merely in the metropolitan sentiment which governed the great Empire to some degree, as Paris has at times controlled France. But, although we have many cities in America, they are all permeated nearly at the same time by the same chord of feeling,—modern inventions having reduced the whole Empire practically to one province. If the deep exclamation should be heard in Chicago, some morning: "Away with such a Congress! Give us one man we can hold responsible,"—that exclamation would be heard as deeply in San Francisco, Boston, and Philadelphia. The necessities for a Government are wholly apart from its political traditions. If one kind of rule cannot be trusted, another must. Therefore, as I have said, we have a long battle before us between public sentiment, led by the strongest instrumentality which can marshal it, and the lobby at Washington, seeking to capture the Government. The newspaper-press of the cities, mainly, and a considerable portion of the press in the smaller towns, without regard to party, are at this time working in consonance to make the President feel his responsibility, and to put Congress under all the rigor which an unpatronized press can do. It may be that we have passed the time when a thief with "Honorable" before his name can be intimidated by mere exposure. The public have it in their own hands to put their Congressmen under duress, and hold each one accountable. The list of lobby-jobs I have given above makes, in the main, the touchstone for the pending session. GATH.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Twenty-seven members of the Municipal Council of Paris have published an address in which they declare that the Assembly has no right to alienate the national sovereignty, affirm that the majority of the people reject the claim of the Count de Chambord to the throne of France, and request the Deputies from the Department of the Seine to declare frankly how they propose to vote when the question of a change of Government is brought up in the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 11.—The session of the Bazaine court-martial was resumed this morning. Several documents submitted by the prosecution were read, the most important of which was one going to show that Bazaine was responsible for the delay in the husbanding of provisions in Metz by neglecting to inform his officers of the situation, thus preventing them from taking the necessary precaution to provide against scarcity. Riviere's report was taken up, and its reading concluded. Riviere says, in relinquishing the chief command of the army, the Emperor gave his last order to Bazaine, which was to retreat to Chalons. Though this order was repeatedly insisted upon, Bazaine aimed to escape the Emperor's control. He deceived the Emperor, and, in causing, as he did by his false information, an advance towards Montmedy, greatly shared the responsibility for the disaster at Sedan. Alluding to the negotiations between Regnier and Bazaine, the report says Bazaine never ought to have listened to a stranger who was without credentials. It was his duty to take the field, or, if unable to do so, to harass the enemy by repeated sorties, and to obtain provisions. Bazaine's army was the only hope of the nation. While it existed nothing could be lost. Bazaine was anxious about the form of government, but the Empress, when granting a farewell audience to Gen. Bourbaki, advised him to proceed to Tours and offer his sword in the cause of the nation, rejecting the convention, the first condition of which was the dismemberment of the territory of the country.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the report, the court adjourned for the day.

Several officers, censured in Riviere's report, have announced their intention of demanding a court-martial.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 2, via HAVANA, Oct. 11.—Two priests of the Church of St. Loretto, and all the parishes, have excommunicated all who recognize the Constitution and reforms instituted by the Government. The Jesuits have been ordered to leave the country at the first opportunity.

The President issued a decree to-day, following the publication of reforms and additions to the constitution proclaimed on the 25th ult., commanding all functionaries and Government employes to affirm, without reservation, the reforms, and to guard, and cause to be guarded, the additions to the Constitution under penalty of forfeiture of position. Congress has decreed the following:

The Church and State shall be separate.

Congress cannot make laws establishing or prohibiting any religion.

Matrimony is to be a civil contract.

Religious institutions cannot possess property.

Simple promise to speak the truth, complying with the obligations contracted, with penalties in case of violation, is substituted for the religious oath.

Nobody is obliged to give his or her services without just compensation.

No contract is to be permitted which aims at the sacrifice of the liberty of man in the matter of the work of education and religious vows. The laws thus do not recognize monastic orders, nor permit their establishment by any denomination, or under any pretense, and no contract will be allowed to be made among persons consenting to their own proscription or banishment.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—Official reports state that the insurgents, 1,000 strong, surprised a Spanish column near Holquin. During the engagement the Spanish commander was wounded and taken prisoner. The Spanish loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was 125. The remainder of the column was reinforced, and pursued the insurgents, encountering them in their encampment in a chapparal. The insurgents were beaten, and obliged to abandon their camp. The Spanish loss in this engagement was eleven killed several wounded. The insurgent loss is reported to be double that number.

A body of insurgents in the Central Department, under Maximo Gomez, attacked Santa Cruz del Sur, but were repulsed, leaving thirteen killed in the village. The Spanish loss was one officer and five soldiers killed.

A letter from Gibara, dated the 2d inst., says a Spanish force, 460 strong, under command of Col. Dieguez, was attacked at Canodohondo by the united insurgent bands, on Sept. 29. The insurgents afterward attacked another village, but were repulsed with a loss of seven killed.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 11.—Mr. Jay, the American Minister here, has written to Washington, recommending that a provision be made for sending home from Vienna a number of waiters, laborers, and other Americans who are now in that city in a destitute condition. Many travelers who hold letters of credit from suspending banking-houses in the United States find themselves without funds, and are compelled to accept friendly subscriptions to enable them to return home.

Large numbers of English and French exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition have made application to Mr. Garrettson, the American Commissioner, to have their goods transported from Vienna to Philadelphia, where they may remain in readiness for exhibition in that city in 1876.

Some Results of the Explosion of the First National Bank of Washington.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Sun.

As a crumb of comfort, it is refreshing to know that the most intimate confidants of the Ring were caught in the explosion of the First National. Mr. Delano, Secretary of the Interior, seems to have been treated badly. The President got his money under cover of being a special depositor, although he received large interest. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who was inside, drew out the day before the failure. Williams, the Attorney General, got his money in good time, and so did others who had a wink from a good source. But Brother Delano was engaged with the Young Men's Christian Association and a committee for getting possession of Indian lands by a short process. Between the two he was so engrossed that Cooke captured nearly $8,000 of his savings. He is very sad, and, like Grant, has lost faith in human nature.

The Ring brokers, Kilbourne and Latta, who did the private bargaining of the First National, and were the go-betweens for shaving contractors, got caught to the tune of $17,000. Kilbourne is building a palace, in company with Shepherd, out of the spoils, but he is greatly demoralized by this painful event.

Even the Judges of the District Court, who always sustained the Ring, and who dissolved injunctions in double-quick time, were not spared. Judge McArthur, who is building a fine house, suffered to the extent of $10,000. And the Chief, Cartter, was somewhat damaged, though not seriously, as he had just refitted the Hodge mansion on H street.

Shaw, once of the newspaper fraternity, but of late years a dabbler in stocks, from Washington, had just completed a grand residence. He went to New York to purchase furniture, sold bonds one day, deposited the proceeds with Cooke, and the next day was minus $6,000. Worse than that, his brokers burst, and thus cut the wires that led into the Treasury.

From the New York Times.

The President never had a special deposit with the First National, nor one that was pretended to be special. He was not allowed interest on his balances, and his account only covered his salary, which the bank drew and placed to his credit, to be checked out precisely like any other deposit. On the 1st of September the President's account showed that he had to his credit about $400. His balance was not increased at all during the month, and on the 15th, three days before the suspension, his account showed an overdraft of $71. This overdraft has since been paid to the Receiver, and the account closed. The President never had a little tin box on deposit in this bank, and he was in Pittsburgh the day it was said to have been carried over to the White House to him. He did have, however, a box in the bank of Jay Cooke & Co., containing his private valuable papers, and among other things the registered Rawlins bonds which he holds in trust; but not a dollar of money. This box was taken away about a week after the bank closed, on or about the same day that the overdraft of the First National was paid.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Press and Herald.

As the press throughout the country has contained various statements relative to ex-President Johnson's probable loss by the suspension of the First National Bank of Washington, we gathered the facts in the case from him, and are authorized to state that when the bank suspended the ex-President had on deposit $73,000. He regards its recovery as a matter of doubt. If it proves an actual loss, it will not exhaust his resources.

The Patrons of Husbandry in Illinois.

From the Rock River Farmer for October.

The first Grange in Illinois was organized in the *Prairie Farmer* office, Chicago. It was puny from the first, and city air and habits soon stifled it to death. This Grange was the progenitor of five others, all of whom inherited the same fatal disease, and expired in infancy. This gave the Order a great set-back in Illinois, and those who ought to be its friends, did not even consider it "entitled to respectful consideration."

The *Rock River Farmer* was the first paper that showed itself a steady friend to the Order, and that advocated its claims successfully. A series of articles in its columns, calling the attention of farmers to the aims of the Order and the advantages it promised, having attracted the attention of the Secretary of the National Grange, a Deputy (Mr. Wilkinson, of Iowa) was sent to the office of this paper in the summer of 1871, and commenced his labors. He first organized Rock River Grange, and, in respect to those who had gone before, it was numbered 7, with A. Golder, the present head of the State Grange, as Master. In fact, then, this is the first Subordinate Grange in the State, and Dixon Grange No. 8 comes second.

The Illinois State Grange was organized by O. H. Kelley, Secretary of the National Grange, at Dixon, Ill., March 5, 1872. Twenty-one Granges were represented, and the present State officers elected. The next annual meeting was at Dixon on Dec. 10, 1872, and forty-two Granges were represented. The next annual meeting will be held next December at some accessible point near the centre of the State. We have now about 650 Granges, and, as the fall and winter are most favorable for organizing, we expect at the Illinois State Grange, December, 1873, delegates from 800 or 900 subordinate Granges, representing a membership of about 50,000, two-thirds of whom are voters, land-owners, and men of influence.

Attempt to Wreck a Railroad-Train—Arrest of the Criminal.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

For several weeks past efforts have been made to wreck trains on the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad by placing obstructions on the track between this city and Hull's Station, but the villainous attempts were always discovered in time to prevent the consummation of the diabolical outrage. About three weeks ago the attempt was again repeated in the vicinity of Rockport, when an iron wedge was driven in at the side of one of the rails in such a manner as to make the destruction of the next train almost inevitable. Fortunately, before the arrival of the next passenger train a hand-car containing four men passed down the track, and striking the obstruction was thrown down the embankment, one of the men being seriously injured, but the others escaping with slight bruises. These three, on examining the track, found the wedge and removed it, thus preventing any further damage. The matter was kept quiet, in the hope that the villain who placed it there might be detected. Three days ago the matter was given into the hands of Detective J. C. McGraw, of this city, and he started on a "hunting" excursion in search of his man, and last night telegraphed that he had caught him, and that he confessed. He had a preliminary examination before a magistrate at Rockport and was bound over for trial. He is a young man named Coppe, about 18 years of age, living near Rockport, and appears to have committed the outrage in a pure spirit of villainy. He will in all probability serve a long term at Joliet.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD SALOON ON THE SOUTH SIDE, NOW doing an excellent business, in good location, and cheap rent; good reasons given for selling. Address U 38, Tribune office.

AN EXCELLENT AND WELL-PAYING BUSINESS, with fine store fixtures, carpets, etc., horse and buggy, clears $300 monthly, in the best business locality, for sale at the great sacrifice of $1,000. For causes of sale and full particulars, call at 20 East Madison-st., Room 11. J. G. HUSZAGH.

A LONG LEASE OF A HOTEL IN THE BUSINESS part of the city for sale; doing a fine business. A good chance for an experienced hotel man to invest. Will want part cash, and part on time, secured on real estate. Address O K, Box 26, Chicago P. O.

A SALOON, WITH STOCK AND FIXTURES, FOR sale. Inquire on the premises, No. 164 Ashland-av., corner of Indiana-st., or 252 East Randolph-st., near Market. TERRANCE WHITNEY.

A SALOON, WITH ALL THE FIXTURES FOR sale; $150 will buy it; worth $400; license to be sold Monday. Inquire at 258 South Halsted-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES—OUR WEEKLY PUBlished—List of businesses entirely in our hands for sale, will be ready for delivery to-morrow. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES—IF YOU WANT TO TRADE real estate, town and country, and a little cash, for a good grocery, restaurant, boarding-house, sample-room, boot and shoe store, commission business, cigar store, hotel, billiard hall, or any other business, call upon us. We have 250 chances entirely in our hands for sale or trade, varying in price from $300 to $30,000. We mean business. There is no suspension at this office, we mean selling or slaughtering this panicky time. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, GOOD OPENINGS mercantile, manufacturing, &c., on hand, requiring $500 to $10,000. Worth investigating. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—THE ONLY German drug store in this village; the population is about one-half German. There is no better locality for a German drug store in the State. FRIEDERIKE DITH..., Reedsburg, Sauk Co., Wis.

FINE BAKERY, WITH LARGE OVEN, VERY practically arranged, for sale cheap for cash; best location on Madison-st.; large store and doing splendid business. Call at 20 Madison-st., Room 11. J. G. HUSZAGH.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE TO RENT; BEST IN city, good will and fixtures for sale at a bargain; doing a good trade. Parties wishing an established business will find it to their advantage to call or address R, 377 State-st., at once.

I HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF BUSINESS chances, representing all branches, first-class, profitable and reliable. Call at 20 East Madison-st., Room 11, J. G. HUSZAGH.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, IN GOOD RUNning order; splendid location; elegant fixtures and trade. Apply to J. C. HUSZAGH, Room 11, No. 20 East Madison-st.

$500 WILL BUY A HALF-INTEREST IN A GENteel business established 3 years that pays enough for the support of two families, and can be rapidly increased. Address M 20, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; all work requiring an expert accountant solicited by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 524 State-st.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRed. New rolls, $2 each; $3.50 a pair; new wringers, $5 and $6. H. S. THAYER & CO., 22 West Washington-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 4. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 48 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4251, New York.

I HAVE A PARTY WHO HAS A FEW THOUSAND dollars in currency, who wishes to relieve the stringency of the money market by purchasing a piece of property at panic prices. I have also several houses and lots to exchange for other property. Also several farms to exchange for city property, and will assume an incumbrance. Also cheap lots in and near the city on easy terms. For particulars inquire of A. F. TOMPKINS, 127 Washington-st., Room 6.

PAPER-HANGING DONE WELL ON SHORT NOtice, and at greatly reduced prices, city or suburbs. DUTTON, 30 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND 5 OR 6-FOOT SHOW-case, with stand, in good order, at a low figure, for cash. Apply at Briggs House Barber Shop, 53 Fifth-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL CRAM'S REVERSible map of the United States and world; new double map of the "Great Northwest;" new and ornamental State maps; religious and political charts; lithograph pictures; photographs, frames, &c. Send for circulars and see inducements to agents. GEORGE F. CRAM, 68 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW; EVERYbody buys; $30 per week, or a large commission paid. 59 East Madison-st., Room 5.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOT 32X150 FT ON CLINTON-ST., NEAR Van Buren. Store and lot 793 West Madison-st.; store and lot 295 West Madison-st.; lot 32x150 on Ashland-av., near Adams-st.; marble front, 190 Ashland-av.; house and lot 86 Laflin-st., 48x125; brick, corner Monroe and Laflin-sts., 25x125. New bricks on Sangamon-st., near Washington; 3 houses Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Western-av.; house and lot 483 South Halsted-st., 24x100; lot on Harrison-st., near Loomis; 2 new houses on Fulton-st., near Wood; easy payments; house and lot 100x110, corner Fulton and Artesian-av.; house and lot on Robey-st., near Harrison, 51x120 ft; brick house and lot 22x125, No. 282 West Adams-st.; lot 100x125 ft on Calumet-av., near Fifty-first; choice acre property fronting Central Park; lot 100x125 ft corner Kedzie-av. and Madison-st.; lot 40x170, Washington-st., near Ada; house and lot on Washington-st., east of Union Park, to trade for North Side property; 5 acres corner California-av. and Taylor-st.; 5 acres on Lake-st., west of Park; lot on Twelfth-st., corner Lincoln; lot 25x150 on Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; house and lot No. 9 Centre-av.; house and lot 108 South Lincoln-st. Parties looking for West Side property will do well to call on us, as we make West Side property a specialty. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 158 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, FIRST-class 2-story brick house of 13 rooms, and lot 32x150 feet, with brick barn, No. 287 West Adams-st., near Jefferson Park; early possession. Large part of purchase money can remain 5 years. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Hayes, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—LOT 49x170 FEET ON THE northeast corner of State and Thirty-seventh-sts.; also, 50x170, adjoining the above on the north; a bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS! NEAR THE SOUTH Park—48 lots on Pavilion Boulevard (Fifty-fifth-st.); now being PAVED; $1,250 each, $100 cash, balance $20 per month.

95 lots just back of boulevard on Fifty-sixth-st., between Wallace and Stewart-avs.; $500 each, $50 cash, balance monthly payments of $10, 8 per cent interest.

Fine improvements are now being made on this land, and we offer good bargains.

WARNER & RIGDON, 102 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV.—25X163 FT., WEST front, third lot south of Adams-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE BEST MARBLE-FRONT RESIdence on Wabash-av., south of Twenty-second-st. Would take as part pay lots further south on same street or Michigan-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON WESTern-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Will take savings books for first payment, and advance some money on them. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL on premises.

FOR SALE—SOUTH GREEN-ST.—TWO FRAME houses and 50 feet front of ground, at a great bargain. South Green-st., between Madison and Monroe. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AN INSIDE CENTRAL BUSINESS lot valued at $65,000, incumbrance $20,000, to exchange for houses and lots in Chicago. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, new brick house, No. 606 West Taylor-st. Inquire at 212 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, bath-rooms, &c., and excellent cellars. Barn for two horses and cow, and chicken-house and yard; 25, 50, or 100x170 feet of ground fronting east on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-third-st. All kinds of stores and markets convenient, and eight churches within five blocks. Will sell the house with 25 or 50x170 feet, cheap for half cash, and balance May 1, 1874, if taken within two weeks. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—WEST TYLER-ST.—NEW 2-STORY brick house, with basement; modern improvements. Tyler-st., corner Marshfield-st.; a great bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace; on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 135 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR SOUTH SIDE unimproved real estate, two new 2-story and basement brick houses, with stone trimmings, all modern improvements, on Indiana-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., Nos. 1572 and 1574. Call at premises, or at 1638 Prairie-av. F. M. & M. S. DANLY.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ELEgant 2-story and basement octagon stone front house; 10 rooms; water on every floor; lot 25x150. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF $30 A month, cottage 598 West Erie-st., between Robey and Lincoln, 5 rooms, closets, and pantry, hydrant water, all conveniently arranged, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to ARZA CRANE, 171 East Madison-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—2-STORY AND BASEment brick house; 10 rooms; modern improvements. Lot 25x125. Warren-av., one-half block from Union Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, water, gas, bath-room, mantels, etc.; lot 25x182 to alley, $6,500. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK BUILDING AND 125X125 feet of ground, on a corner. Building 100x100 feet, 2 stories high, fitted up throughout by steam. Is well adapted for any kind of manufacturing business, a portion of it being already well fitted up for the manufacture of soap on a large scale, with an engine of 60-horse power, one extra boiler of large size, abundance of shafting for any amount of machinery, a good elevator, large scales, all in good running order. Will be sold cheap, and on easy terms. Must be sold within 30 days. Apply to S. A. TAYLOR, Room 7, 125 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO NEW stores, each 25x60; dwellings over; 8 rooms each, corner of O'Neill-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WILL TAKE PAYMENTS IN BALances in savings banks or certificates of deposit. Several very choice lots on Seventy-fifth-st., between Grand Junction and Stony Island Boulevard; some on Boulevards. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front house, No. 520 Michigan-av.; or will exchange for unimproved land. J. AVERELL, Real estate office, 130 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement marble front house, 14 rooms. Lot 20x126. Indiana-av., near Fourteenth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE OR RENT—3 STONE FRONT 2-STORY and basement dwellings on Indiana-av., between Cass and Rush. Apply at 302 on premises, or 168 Washington-st. S. S. HUBBARD.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY 25X125 FEET ON Taylor-st., east of Oakley. Easy terms. 5 or 10 acres on C., D. & V. R. R. $250 per acre. E. C. COLE & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT $60 PER FOOT IF TAKEN IMMEdiately, two lots on Michigan and two on Indiana-av., near Forty-ninth-st. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BRIDGEPORT—FOUR LOTS ON Fisk-st., between Archer-av. and Lyman-st.; very cheap. Will exchange for house and lot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—I HAVE FOR SALE SIXTY FINE cottages, brick and stone houses, many with the latest improvements, well located, in North, South, or West Sides, ranging from $1,500 to $25,000. Call at 20 East Madison-st., Room 11. J. G. HUSZAGH.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARMS—TWO WELL improved farms, one of 80, and one of 120 acres, with grove, plenty of fruit, and all kinds of berries. Location at Onarga, Ill., 84 miles from Chicago, on Illinois Central Railroad, a beautiful town of 2,000 inhabitants, with good schools, churches, and the sale of liquor prohibited. Will be sold or exchanged on favorable terms. Address JOHN MATTHEWS, Onarga, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR Chicago property, one of the best stock and grain farms of 165 acres, 38 miles from Chicago, joining railroad station, with all the stock and crop, and everything on the farm. Inquire at No. 85 Third-av.

FOR SALE—A $40,000 FARM IN MISSOURI; would exchange for Texas land or Chicago property. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ON NORTH SIDE, EAST OF CLARK-st., lot about 100 feet front, near the lake. Must be a bargain. Can pay cash and assume incumbrance. Give full description of size, location, and price, and address Z 49, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

374 MICHIGAN-AVE.—BOARD AND PLEASANT rooms. Reference required.

506 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of front rooms, handsomely furnished, hot and cold water, &c.; also, double and single rooms, with board. References required.

508 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board.

540 WABASH-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN obtain large front room and good board, in a private family. Terms reasonable. Also a single room.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st. Pleasant rooms, with board. References exchanged.

MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL (LATE TREMONT House)—First-class family hotel; suites of rooms with bath and closets, unfurnished, to rent; also furnished rooms for gentlemen. This hotel is under entire new management.

West Side.

90 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated. Furnished parlor bedroom, with or without board.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS WITH board; single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished. Reference required.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite the Rock Island Depot. First-class in every particular. Permanent and day boarders solicited.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADIson-st.—Good rooms, with board, from $6 and upwards.

SANDS HOUSE—118 AND 120 FIFTH-AV.—ELEgant rooms, with board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2 per day; day-board, $4 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOMS BY A GENTLEman, his wife, and two children, near Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av. A family without other boarders preferred. Address R, P. O. Box 321.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW ENGland—A furnished room, with board, in a strictly private family where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address TEACHER, R 80, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.,
English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies.
Commences Sept. 24. Apply to Principals,
Misses AIKEN and CHASE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID RESIdence in Lake View, near Lincoln Park, 50 by 25 feet, new, with all the latest improvements, strictly first-class, built for and now occupied by the subscriber. Apply at 27 South Clark-st., Room 15 Reaper Block. B. SHURTLEFF.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AT EVANSTON, lake shore; best bargain ever offered in this market. Offered for a few days only. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE OF 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good dry land, ½ timber, ¼ mile from depot at Hobart, 38 miles from Chicago, on Ft. Wayne Railroad; price, $525; cash $100, balance $10 per month; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner. Call Monday and Friday at Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TEN GOOD HOUSES IN EVANSTON and North Evanston at a bargain; to be paid for in ten annual payments. Who wants a home in a live, beautiful town? C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A BANK WHAT IS A BANK—I WILL sell 50 lots within eight blocks of the Evanston depot at $400 per lot, to be paid for in $10 monthly payments, or in ten annual payments. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ANY PART OF 70 acres at Washington Heights, on Western-av.; also, 100 feet corner in Englewood at $30 a foot. EDWARD F. SWEET, 5 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and five blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; seven two-story houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 372 and 374 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS lots, 2 blocks from 3 depots, high and dry, shade trees; perfect title, no incumbrance; price $175 to $350; $10 down, $5 monthly; brick and other building material taken as cash. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—AN ELEGANT LARGE house; everything is new and first-class in every respect, and plenty of ground; terms reasonable. Inquire of J. O. BRYANT, southeast cor. State and Jackson-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT NORTH Ravenswood, 50x132 feet, $10 per foot and upwards. Attention! This property, having the advantage of railroad facilities, schools, churches, and society, can be improved and rented so as to net 10 per cent, panic or no panic. There is no better test of value than this, and seekers for homestead or investment sites are invited to examine this land. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—4 DWELLINGS IN NEW BRICK BLOCK, corner Erie and Franklin-sts.; 5 to 6 rooms each; cheap; ready now. HUXMANN, Dentist, 124 South Clark-st. and 207 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, near Lincoln Park and Lincoln-av. cars, 11 rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, good barn, &c., $75 per month. New frame house, 8 rooms, $40. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 261 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO-story and basement, 12 rooms, bath-room, laundry, and all modern improvements. Rent reasonable. Inquire at MANDEL BROS., Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Cass-st., containing 10 rooms, with modern improvements, near corner Indiana-st. Apply to MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—312 ERIE-ST., CORNER OF CASS, elegant 2-story and basement house; all modern improvements; one of the best locations in the city. Rent low. C. N. HAMMOND, 144 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE ON Thirty-seventh-st., near Cottage Grove-av. Address Z 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AND ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping in first-class order, on Smith-st., one block west of Union Park, $15, $20, and $25 a month. Call at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS, bath-room, etc., beautifully situated near the boulevard, Cottage Grove and steam cars, just south of Thirty-ninth-st.; rent $75 a month. Apply at Room 6 Honore Block.

TO RENT—3-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 127 LOOMIS-st.; 11 rooms; frost-proof cellar; near street cars; rent $60 per month. Apply to C. W. STEVENS, 126 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, 108 HONORE-ST., water and gas; half block from street-cars. D. COLE & SON, 158 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE COMPLETE, south of Twelfth-st., on Michigan-av.; all modern improvements, with bedding, crockery, and silverware; parlors elegantly furnished, including handsome and rich oil paintings. All to be rented cheap to a good responsible party, by J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT house, 562 Indiana-st., east of Rush. Apply to H. F. WAITE, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, 402 WEST Van Buren-st. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18 Major Block.

Suburban.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD NEW HOUSE, WELL located, in Evanston; also five in North Evanston, at from $15 to $25 per month, or will sell on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid annually in advance. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES: 113 East Adams-st.
209 and 211 South Clark-st.
224, 226, and 228½ South Clark-st., Bigelow Block.
70 East Randolph-st., second, third, and fourth floors.
186 and 188½ South Clark-st., second, third, and fourth floors.
244 Wabash-av.
138 and 140 Wabash-av.
26 East Lake-st., entire building.
25 East Lake-st., entire building.
28 East Lake-st., entire building.
Offices in Kentucky, Speed, Reaper, McCormick, and Bigelow Blocks; also at 117, 126 and 128, 132 and 133, and 224, 226, and 228½, Bigelow Block. Rents low to good tenants. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS NOS. 50 and 52 North-av., suitable for engine and boiler for manufacturing business; elegant location; also second and third stories, containing 24 rooms, suitable for boarding-house, with all the conveniences of every kind; will be rented cheap to a first-class tenant; this house is new. Apply on premises or to [illegible] BASSETT, or to J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A STORE AT THE SOUTH-east corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av. The best location in the city for a flour and feed or grocery business. JAMES AHERN, 549 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STORE, 1029 WEST MADISON-ST., FOR $35 per month. Building entirely new; size of store, 22x50. Apply to N. F. CHINIQUY, 229 South Halsted-st., second floor.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, NEW, ON STATE-ST., near Thirty-seventh. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 10 LaSALLE-ST. APPLY to RICHARDS & GOOCH, 181 South Water-st. Immediate possession given.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—MUSIC HALL—THE LARGE HALL, 80x100, under the Music Hall, connecting with a store 40 feet front on Randolph-st. The hall is 7 feet above the grade and 8 below, admirably adapted to a business requiring room and light. Seventy feet of glass-doors on the alley. Inquire at Room No. 3 Music Hall.

TO RENT—A SMALL FARM OF 15 ACRES, GOOD house of 7 rooms and cellar, good barn, two wells, etc., only 20 miles from Chicago and 1 mile from the village; only $100 per year. Inquire of DR. JOHNSON, 762 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF ROOMS, ELIGIBLY LOCATed on the South Side, with a good view of the lake, one block from Post-Office. Apply at French Consulate, from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FRONT CHAMBERS, unfurnished except carpets, hot and cold water; heated by furnace; large closets, etc., marble-front, Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Address Y 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, BY the day, week, or month. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM on fourth floor of a business block, suitable for a sleeping-room or an office; rent only $12. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—26 ROOMS FOR BOARDING-HOUSE, corner Paulina-st. and Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE OF 6 rooms, suitable for housekeeping, light and airy, gas, water, and water-closets, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A FRONT room, well furnished, heated, for one or two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, at 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 NICE ROOMS (UNFURNISHED), suitable for light housekeeping. Possession immediately. 76 North Peoria-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL PACKING house with retail market, and facilities for rendering lard and smoking meats. Capacity, 300,000 to 600,000 pounds storage. Address Z 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR FIRST-class rooms, with gas and water, suitable for light housekeeping; must be located between Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth-sts., east of State. Address, for 1 week, HOFFMAN, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM FOR light manufacturing (no power); heated preferred. Also room attached for painting. Address Z 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT Evanston, or near Union Park; about 12 rooms; for 6 months. The very best of care. Rent must be low. Address E. S. F., 93 Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY NOV. 1, 125 FEET GOOD SHELVing, six counters, two show-cases, at 603 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—ONE L SHAPED metal show-case, finished with French plate-glass. Can be seen at Eckerson & Worthing's show-case manufactory, or inquire of Mrs. FRANK CROCKETT, 58 Twenty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE FOR CASH, OR EXchange for furniture or merchandise of any salable kind, a fine improved farm, near Faribault, Rice Co., Minn.; also, one in Linn County, Mo., and other unincumbered real estate in city and country, and also some good secured notes on real estate. Will pay cash difference. Have two fine stepping horses at bargains. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BARBER'S SIGN-POLE, STYLE; also marble work benches. Apply at WHELAN'S, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID range and copper boiler, suitable for hotel or large restaurant. Will take groceries, liquors, or cigars. 232 West Madison-st.

PARTIES MAKING DISPOSITION OF HOUSEhold furniture or of odd lots of merchandise of any kind, will do well by calling at OSGOOD & WILLIAMS' auction house, 63 South Canal-st. They make advances on furniture, &c., or buy at auction prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—FRIDAY EVENING, AT MUSIC HALL, Clark-st., a sum of money which the owner can have by calling at our office and proving property. WELLS, FRENCH & CO., Hawley Building.

TAKEN UP—CAME INTO MY PREMISES, OCT. 4, one small bay horse, about 10 years of age, with white feet. FRANZ FORRSTER, Armitage-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, with good references; state salary expected. Address Z 46, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—PAINTERS—TWO SWIFT BRUSHmen for the season; highest wages paid; come immediately, ready for work. L. C. WRIGHT, Pontiac, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD COATMAKERS; CONstant work and good wages given. Apply immediately at 688 Archer-av.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS BARBERS AT BRIGGS house barber-shop, 53 Fifth-av., also, a porter at same place.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 LABORERS FOR A COAL-MINE; good wages and steady work all winter; 50 woodchoppers, 50 for quarry work, and 75 to work on railroad. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st. and 101 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE FANCY GROCERY house in this city, a traveling salesman for Wisconsin and Minnesota. Address G 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TEA SALESMAN FOR THE NORTHwest. Name your references, and address P, care of Carrier No. 7.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND STEADY employment by applying at KELLY & HOWISON'S, 296 South Clark-st. References required.

WANTED—MEN WISHING EMPLOYMENT TO sell our goods at fairs and elsewhere. Will pay large salary. American Novelty Company, 138 South Clark-st.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR CHICAGO & PACIFIC Railroad; 100 teams. Company work, steady all winter; free fare. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE LAD AS UNDER waiter at SNOAD'S restaurant, 102 East Washington-st.; one who resides with his parents preferred.

WANTED—HEAD WAITER (COLORED); ALSO 3 men, for Robertson House, Joliet. Apply between 10:30 and 12 o'clock to-day at 146 West Madison-st. (up stairs.)

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN AND STATE to take the agency for our new and fast-selling articles. Wages, $30 per week, and all expenses paid. 59 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—SIX GOOD RESTAURANT WAITERS at BURCKY & MILANS, 147 and 149 E. Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A SWEDISH, NORWEGIAN, OR GERman girl for general housework in a small private family; good place and good wages. Apply at 1140 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of five persons. Apply at 429 Butterfield-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO ASSIST IN THE CARE of children. Apply at 579 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a small private boarding-house. Inquire in butcher store, Tegtmeyer's Building, corner Canalport-av. and South Union-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, AND ALSO a second girl, at 618 Wabash-av. References required. Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock Monday.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls, for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 49 SOUTH Ada-st. at 1 p. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (GERman), with 5 years' experience in office, desires a situation as clerk or porter; good references. Address Z 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO KEEP BOOKS OR travel for some wholesale house; is well acquainted with Western travel. Address V 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK OF four years' experience; will give unexceptionable references; is not afraid of work. Address Box 388, Taylorville, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE (married) as coachman and groom in a private family. Best of references. Address R 82, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO solicit orders for a light wholesale business; is traveling in Southern Iowa and Northern Illinois; is a good salesman; can give good references. Address, for one week, G W B, Seneca, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family. Please call for two days at 459 Mitchell-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, IN A private family, one to cook, one to do second-work. Apply at 111 North Lincoln-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Swedish girl as laundress or general housework, in a small private family; good references. Apply on Monday to 470 West Washington-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED female nurse. Address Z 10, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY IS DEsirous of getting a situation as either clerk or copyist. Address Z 25, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, AND PAY for it in sewing, at 172 and 174 South Clark-st., up stairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH PARTIES having had experience in the sewing-machine trade, and possessing some means to invest in the business with a view to opening an agency in Chicago, Ill., Indianapolis, Ind., or Cincinnati or Columbus, O., to sell the Bartram Sewing-Machine, of Danbury, Conn. The latest machine out, and using the only revolving shuttle known. It runs still, easy and more rapidly than any other shuttle machine. To the right parties I can offer special terms, which are without precedent for making money. Address Room 6, Gradolph Block, Toledo, O. N. F. HOPKINS, General Locating Agent for the Co.

SEVERAL IMPROVED FAMILY, AND ONE MEdium Singer machine; also, two Grover & Baker improved, for sale cheap, at 123 Clark-st., Room 2.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy payments, and work given.

SINGER MACHINES AHEAD AT THE EXPOSItion. Office 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FEW LIGHT TOP AND open buggies (own make), light and heavy express or grocery wagons, two second-hand top wagons, one jump-seat Portland cutter, a fine rockaway carriage, on six months' time; will trade buggy for coal. At HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NOBBY SPAN OF DAPPLED, DARK cream horses, young, sound, equally matched, good shape, and gentle; just the thing for coupe or carriage; a bargain. Inquire of G. W. KNOX, 38 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., or 184 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, cheap for cash. Horse can go in 2:50; very stylish (snow-white). New Poughkeepsie top-buggy. HENRY R. GATES, Room 4, 89 East Madison-st.

NO FROG, NO FOOT; NO FOOT, NO HORSE. The Goodenough horse-shoe put on in the shop east of 254 and 256 Wabash-av., opposite the Post-Office.

WANTED—A HORSE AND BUGGY IN EXchange for good cigars. Inquire at Room No. 9 Exchange Building.

WE WILL SELL BUGGIES AT COST FOR TEN days to close out our stock before winter. Call and see our stock. 325 and 327 State-st. P. L. SMITH & CO.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO first-class fruit-farms, that will net their cost in three years. Price, $14,000 and $30,000. Will pay some cash, and assume incumbrances. Address Box 13, Cobden, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OR MORE 2-STORY AND basement brick houses, on large lots, in splendid locations on the South Side, for unimproved property and cash. CHAS. S. BURDICK, 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—2-STORY HOUSE ON EMERALD-av., 8 rooms, lot 25x125. H. WHIPPLE.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES CHOICE LAND AND cash for house and lot in Chicago or good lots; also, brick house at Evanston, and large lot for suburban property. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPerty, worth $300,000, incumbrance $150,000, to exchange for acre-property or a good farm; also, a fine improved farm in Minnesota to exchange for property in city. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 158 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE SOME UNINCUMbered lots and cash for house and lot in Chicago; will assume small mortgage. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for the purchase of secured notes having short time to run, and for loans for 30, 60, and 90 days. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and valuable securities, by G. TUNNICLIFFE, 12 South Clark-st., Room 2, near Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

NOTICE TO SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS AND others.—We have a party who wants $1,000 on No. 1 real estate security, who will pay double interest. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE $20,000 OF CERTIFIED checks, certificates of deposit, or other indebtedness against any of the suspended banks or National Banks. Will give part cash, balance in real estate. A. P. DOWNS & CO., Rooms 18 and 19, 162 Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS—BY A young architect, a good draughtsman, would like to go South, as partner. Please address U 26, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN SAFE, PROFITABLE merchandise business, with $400, will pay from a handsome income. Call at 113 Madison-st., Room 23.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1182.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Closing Exercises of the Evangelical Alliance in New York.

The Streets and Halls of the City Crowded with Interested People.

A Protest Against the Dean of Canterbury's Communion with Dissenters.

A Polish Catholic Church Dedicated in Milwaukee with Imposing Ceremonies.

Exercises Attending the Close of the Evangelical Alliance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—As early as 5 o'clock this afternoon persons began to assemble in front of the Academy of Music, Steinway Hall, and Tammany Hall, the places appointed for holding the final ceremonies of the Evangelical Alliance. At 7 o'clock, the crowd was simply immense blocking up the contiguous streets, and extending for blocks away. The Academy opened its doors at 6 o'clock, and within five minutes every seat was taken. The other halls did not open till ten minutes before 7, the great throng meantime remaining in good humor, and constantly increasing in numbers. The interest seemed to center in

THE ACADEMY MEETING,

but as none but ticket-holders were admitted there, the effect was to drive many to the auxiliary meeting. Mayor Havemeyer presided at the Academy, and Dr. Cradre introduced the speakers. The exercises opened by the voluntary upon the organ, when Dr. Arno led in prayer. The hymn, "Come Thou, Almighty King," was then sung, and followed by prayer by Rev. Dr. Fisch, of Paris, closing with the Lord's Prayer, the audience uniting.

ADDRESSES.

Dr. Cooke, of Quebec; Prof. Astray, of Lucerne, Switzerland; Dr. Cooke, of Paris; Dr. Brochet, of Italy; Dr. Arnot, of Scotland; the Rev. Maryan Sheshrado, of India, gave brief addresses, and the hymn, "By a thousand ways we come," was then sung, after which the Rev. Mr. Christlieb, of Germany; the Rev. Mr. Berkely, of Ireland; and the Dean of Canterbury, London, spoke briefly.

The congregation then sung, "I love this kingdom, Lord," when the Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, of Brooklyn, delivered

THE FAREWELL ADDRESS

to the delegates. He said that for the first time in the history of the world had Christians gathered in catholic council upon the Western Continent. The present was an august occasion. The sixth Conference now ends. Around the metropolis of the Western world the coronet of grace was wreathed. The past session has met for no purpose save to honor Christ. It had not met to discuss doctrines, but to arm afresh for the great battle against sin.

A glowing tribute to the press was paid for its noble tone in treating of the Conference.

The Conference was historic. It had received a communication from the old Catholics of Europe. The Conference has a political character. It has been recognized by the Emperor of Germany. It is such a power that its influence is dreaded by all opponents to Christianity.

ADDRESSING THE DELEGATES.

You have not come as pilgrims to a profane Mecca, but with different impulses—the love of God in Christ. From China, India, France, Mexico, from every latitude, you come to tell us of Christ and your work for Him. The Alliance has a prophetic character.

The speaker said that the time is near when the world shall have but one civilization; that the dissonance of Babel will be lost in one common language. In the Alliance, he continued, we have a recognition of this in advance. The speaker loved the Alliance because it gave him an antepast and a revelation of the future. He had now to speak the good-bye of America, which was, "God bless you."

The Rev. Mr. Adams offered the closing prayer, and Bishop Jones pronounced the benediction.

AT STEINWAY HALL

the crowd was kept outside until ten minutes of 7, when the doors opened, and in less than three minutes every seat, nook, and corner was taken. Even the reporters' tables were seized upon by eager females.

Dr. T. D. Anderson presided. Speeches were made by H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati; the Rev. Dr. Arnot, of Scotland; Prof. Leeds, of London; and the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of London, and others.

THE TAMMANY HALL MEETING

was presided over by George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia. The speakers were the Rev. John Hall, delegates from Belfast and Lurgan, Ireland, and Canada, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of Missouri, and H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati. The last named also sang "Tell the Old, Old Story" and "Come Home," the congregation joining in the chorus. Gen. Fisk spoke for about twenty minutes, delivering an impressive and practical discourse.

The large hall of

COOPER UNION

was filled with a very large audience of Germans to listen to the farewell addresses of the German delegates. Prof. Schaaf presided, and Mayor Havemeyer and a large number of the most eminent German citizens acted as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Prof. Kraft, from the University of Bonn, was first speaker. He dwelt on the reaction of the German populace against ultramontanism. He said that the struggle with Rome was as old as the German Government. It was in fact one historical inheritance of Germans. The struggle now in progress in Germany is but a continuance of the struggle of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, when Rome stood triumphant, on the day when the German Emperor stood barefooted in snow that covered the yard of the Castle of Canossa; but times had changed, as the Chancelor of the German Empire, Bismarck, had lately so fitly expressed in the Reichstag, when he said: "We shall not go to Canossa; but if we do it, it will be with repeating rifles and Gatling guns."

The Reformation was the turning point. From that day the nations battled for religious and political liberty. It was a historical fact that Romanism and liberty were antagonistic, and one must succumb to the other. It would prove so in this country. The Jesuits, driven from the shores of Germany, were seeking a new home on American soil, and, as soon as they would have completed their mines they would attempt to destroy the form of government which guarantees religious liberty and freedom of conscience. He would warn the American people to be watchful and wide awake. Though he was in favor of independence of Church, yet, as there were no rules without an exception, it might prove a timely thing for the Government to guard against future contingencies, and meet the danger before it would be too late.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Dr. Noel, from Berlin, and Dr. Krummacher, from Braunschweig, spoke about the Mission Protestant Church and the work of the German Mission Society in all parts of the world.

Dr. Fliedren, from Madrid, gave his experience in that Catholic country, where Protestantism is rapidly spreading.

Dr. Urit delivered the farewell address, in which he gave thanks for the hospitality received.

Bishop Tozer's Protest Against the Dean of Canterbury's Act of Communion with Dissenters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The New York *Tribune* gives an account of the action of the Dean of Canterbury in taking part in the celebration of the Lord's Supper at Madison Square Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, the 5th inst., which has caused some discussion among members of the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal Churches, and the following letters have been written to the Dean, and to Bishop Potter of this diocese, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Tozer, late Missionary Bishop to Central Africa:

To the Very Rev. Dean of Canterbury:

VERY REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: I have thought it right to address a letter to the Bishop of New York, a copy of which I now have the honor to inclose, respecting the part you are reported to have taken last Sunday in the communion service at Dr. Adams' Presbyterian Church. I beg you to believe that I have endeavored to avoid all expressions that could cause unnecessary annoyance, and I am anxious that an intimation of what I have done under a painful sense of duty should first come to you from myself. You will give me credit, I am sure, for having undertaken so ungenial a task very reluctantly, and you will permit me to add that nothing short of the responsibilities attaching to the high office which I so unworthily fill could have induced me to pass a reflection on any course which you might have thought well to pursue. The entering into communication with the Bishop of this diocese respecting the conduct of one so eminent and so justly esteemed as yourself, is a matter of such gravity that I propose submitting what I have done to the judgment of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. With every expression of respect, believe me to be, Very Reverend and dear sir, your faithful and very obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM GEORGE TOZER,
Late Missionary Bishop at Zanzibar.

TOZER'S LETTER TO BISHOP POTTER.

To Dr. Potter, Bishop of New York:

MY LORD BISHOP: I have just read with deep concern in this morning's papers that an eminent person of our Church, on the occasion of a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, has so far forgotten what, in my humble judgment, is due to you as the Bishop of this diocese, and what is due to himself as a dignitary of the English Church, as to officiate, with ministers of various denominations, in a communion service which differed materially from that of the English and American prayer-books. Your Lordship is aware that the Dean of Canterbury is many years my senior; that he is conspicuous for talents and learning of no ordinary kind, and that he occupies a post in the Metropolitan Cathedral of England which places him in the fore-front of our English clergy. Under ordinary circumstances these considerations would have made it impossible for so insignificant a person as myself to criticise the conduct of one so learned and venerable. But I feel that the Dean of Canterbury's co-operation in the service to which I refer is not merely startling from its very novelty, but that it is fraught with possible consequences, which, if realized, Dr. Payne Smith would be the first to deplore; and this feeling of mine is also, I rejoice to learn, that of by far the larger part of the so-called Evangelical section of the Church in New York. I am glad to assure you that, amid various causes of anxiety in the Church of England, we have never had occasion as yet to lament a breach of ecclesiastical order so grave as this which the Dean of Canterbury has committed in your diocese. Dr. Smith's motives for participating in the communion of Sunday afternoon, in the Presbyterian Church on Madison Square, were doubtless innocent of any personal discourtesy to yourself, and I can understand the strong yearning which so good and amiable a man feels for minimizing the differences that exist between himself and many Christian communities. But I cannot help observing that it would have been more courageous, and, I may add, a far more significant line of action, had the Dean inaugurated this irregular venture for the promotion of the Christian unity in his own Cathedral City, where at least its influence would have been as great, and where it would not have escaped the notice of those under whose authority even Cathedral dignitaries are placed. It is by no means improbable that restless and unstable persons in England will seize upon this act, of what I must presume to call open hostility to the discipline of the Church, as an excuse and apology for attending, from time to time, the attractive services of the Church of Rome. But the result of this experiment here in America may be even more disastrous; for, so far as Dr. Smith's influence extends, it will suggest the idea that the promise held out by the Episcopal Church in this land of becoming a haven of rest to men who are tossed to and fro by the multiplicity of contending creeds and systems, is nothing else than a mistake and delusion. That the Church over which you preside may be blessed and strengthened in that work which she is so marvelously setting herself to accomplish, and with every feeling of reverence, as well for yourself as for the high and responsible office which you adorn, believe me to be etc., etc., My Lord Bishop, your faithful and affectionate brother,

WILLIAM GEORGE TOZER.

Dedication of a Polish Catholic Church in Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 12.—The Polish Church of St. Stanislaus was dedicated to-day, and the ceremonies were very imposing. In the forenoon seventeen Catholic societies left St. Gall's Church in procession, and formed one of the longest and finest lines ever witnessed in this city. The services were conducted by Vicar-General Kundig, in the absence of Henni, who is off on an episcopal visit to Grant County. It is estimated that about 3,000 citizens participated in the exercises. The new edifice is situated on the corner of Grove and Mitchell streets, and is one of the largest and finest on the South Side.

A Movement for Presbyterian Union in St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12.—The Old School Presbyterian Synod of Missouri and the Synod of Missouri connected with the Northern Church meet in this city next Thursday. A mass-meeting will be held at Dr. Dicker's Church on Wednesday evening, at which, it is thought, the question of reunion, which has been for some time in abeyance, will be discussed. The sessions of the Synods are looked forward to as important by those who are interested in the uniting in one body of the Presbyterians of the whole country.

Illinois Young Men's Christian Association Convention.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 12.—The annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Illinois will be held in this city Nov. 6 to 9, inclusive. The session promises to be of great interest, and arrangements have been made for a large attendance. Among the features of the occasion will be a series of Bible lessons by the Rev. B. F. Jacobs.

Session of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Arrangements for the reception and entertainment of delegates of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, which will convene here Wednesday next and continue four days, are completed. A large number of delegates are expected. The programme will embrace a parade Wednesday, reunion Thursday evening, and a complimentary concert Friday evening.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Prize-Ring in St. Louis—Tom Allen is Willing to Accommodate Joe Coburn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Allen and Coburn are making desperate efforts to get together and have it out, but the Fates have thus far interfered to prevent such a result. Allen's friends claim that he has challenged Coburn indirectly, but has received no answer. Allen now gives the following card to the public:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I see in this morning's paper an article from a Chicago sheet, to the effect that some men have been blowing about Joe Coburn, and have said they would back him against me. This newspaper fighting never comes to anything. If they [sic] or any of his friends mean [sic] business, let them put up some money in the hands of some responsible man. I will cover any sum from $500 to $5,000, as soon as the mail can carry it, no matter where it's put up. I will fight half way between St. Louis and New York, or in Canada, at from ten weeks' to three months' notice. I have been after him ever since I came to this country, and this makes the twentieth time I have challenged him. Yours truly, TOM ALLEN.

Champion Hogan continues in training, and modestly tells every one whom he sees that he can whip Allen, because he knows all his points.

The Shooting Tournament in Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 12.—The shooting tournament closed on Saturday. In the match for twenty birds each, from five traps, under the English rules, the first prize was won by Long, of Detroit; the second by Caniff, of Detroit; the third by Newell, of Buffalo; the fourth by Farrar, of Cleveland.

FAIRS.

District Fair at Des Moines, Ia.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 11.—At the District Fair, yesterday afternoon, Prof. York brought his highly trained horse into the ring, and, after performing a few feats, gave way for the great walkist, Signor Costello, who proposed to beat Weston's time. He walked six miles in 68 minutes and 11 seconds, and half a mile was walked backwards. He walked well, but did not do it with the grace that Weston has. The most exciting event of the afternoon was the trotting match, mile heats, best three in five; first prize, $60; second, $30; third, $10. A. W. Allen entered Honest John; John Bucklin, Hard Tack; and C. W. Ferguson, Gray Eagle. The contest was between the first and last named, and a decided difference of opinion existed among spectators as to which would come off victorious. The following is a summary:

Gray Eagle	1	2	2	1	1
Honest John	2	1	1	2	2
Hard Tack	3	3	3	3	3

Time—2:39¼; 2:40¼; 2:39; 2:40.

It is estimated that about 5,000 persons were on the ground yesterday.

Allamakee County (Iowa) Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 12.—The sixth annual fair of Allamakee County was held last week, and it was a decided success in every way. The display was the finest for many years. The receipts were nearly $1,200, which leaves the Society in fine condition financially.

TO THE MEMORY OF COLUMBUS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The Italian societies of this city celebrated, to-day, the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, by a parade through the principal streets, firing of salutes, and appropriate festivities at Lindell Park, where addresses were made by several gentlemen. The prominent feature of the parade was a small vessel on wheels, rigged to represent the Santa Maria, the ship in which Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

An Unoffending Man Fatally Stabbed by a Drunken Loafer.

A South Side Boarding-House the Scene of the Affray.

The Murderer and Accessories Arrested.

About 11 o'clock last night, a boarding-house at No. 31 Butterfield street, in the southern end of the city, was the scene of a shocking tragedy, in which an unoffending man was fatally stabbed.

In the long list of bloody affrays that have occurred in this city during the past year, there are but few that have terminated fatally, and these have not in any case been cold-blooded murders, but have been committed either under the influence of stimulating liquors, or when the passions were aroused by some aggravating conduct. The murder that we have now to record is a notable one, because it was cold-blooded, premeditated and merciless. It is also notable because the murderer and two accessories were arrested, and were safely lodged in the Twenty-Second Street Police station, in an hour after they had committed the bloody deed. The murderer was arrested after a long and exciting chase, and the police officers who captured him deserve the highest praise for the activity and ingenuity they manifested. The details of the tragedy could not be fully learned by our reporter, because of the lateness of the hour, but the following are the principal facts in it:

No. 31 Butterfield street is a boarding-house, the proprietor of which is a man named Wood. One of his boarders was the murdered man, whose name is Patrick Lawless. It appears that some time since, a fellow named James Walsh was driven away from the house because he did not pay his board-bill promptly. He went away with great reluctance, and remarked as he passed out of the door that he would get even with Wood before long. Since that time he has repeatedly returned to Wood's house in an intoxicated condition, and has endeavored in every way to create a disturbance. Wood has succeeded, by conciliatory treatment, in getting him away peaceably. He has feared, however, that he would yet have trouble with Walsh.

Last night about 9 o'clock Walsh came to Wood's house and demanded something to drink. Wood refused to accede to his request, and some warm words ensued. Walsh was much intoxicated at the time, and exhibited a knife, with which he said he would return and settle the matter soon. After he went away Wood closed up his house, and locked the door securely.

About 11 o'clock he heard a loud knocking at his front door, and, under the supposition that Walsh had returned, he thrust his head out of a window and shouted out, "You can't come in here. You must go away." Walsh replied, "Go to h—ll; we will come in." Thereupon Wood looked out of the window, and, seeing three men at his door, he aroused a boarder, Patrick Lawless, and the two went down to prevent their assailants from bursting in the door. The three scoundrels outside began to hoot and shout in a hideous manner, and finally attempted to force open the door. It was held firmly closed for some minutes by Wood and Lawless, but in a little while the villains outside burst it open, and then they jumped upon their victims, like ravenous wolves. Wood and Lawless both being powerful men, they were able to cope successfully with their brutal assailants for some time. Suddenly Walsh pulled out a long dirk, and, rushing upon Lawless, struck at him twice without doing any injury. Lawless then attempted to disarm him, when in the scuffle that ensued Walsh stabbed Lawless in the left side and in the left breast near the heart. He used the weapon with savage tenacity, for even while his victim was falling upon the floor of the house he endeavored to strike him again.

As soon as it became evident to the villains that Lawless was seriously hurt they took to their heels, but were arrested before they had gone far. The wounded man was conveyed to the County Hospital, where he died in a few minutes after arriving there.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

Examination of Buddington in Washington—He Says There Was No Ill-Feeling Between Him and Capt. Hall—How the Ice-Floe Party Became Separated from the Polaris.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A Washington dispatch says the examination of Capt. Buddington lasted four hours, and related particularly to his relations with Capt. Hall, he declaring that there was not the slightest foundation for any report of difference between him and Hall. His judgment about proceeding beyond the point reached—82 deg. 16 min.—was based entirely upon his experience as a navigator in Arctic waters, and not from fear of danger or aversion to prosecute the journey. While there might have been an appearance of open channel, the weather in northern latitudes was so uncertain that no man dare risk a vessel in a higher latitude with an Arctic winter approaching.

In reply to an inquiry as to his personal conduct, Buddington said he had been accustomed to taking a dram occasionally, but denied ever having drank enough to incapacitate him for duty, or make him unfit for the position of a navigator in dangerous waters.

The separation from Tyson and his party was more seriously regretted by those on the Polaris than it could possibly have been by the ice-floe party. So certain was he that the vessel would have been abandoned, that he had made preparations to cast over everything of value and importance to the crew, when the wind suddenly changed, and shifted the Polaris into almost an opposite position, snapping her hawsers and increasing the danger to the vessel.

The details of what happened after separation have already been substantially narrated.

The examination will be resumed Monday, when the death of Hall will be inquired into at length.

There is said to be a good deal of ill-feeling among the members of the Polaris party, who are now at Washington, against Capt. Tyson, and the party seem to consider the reported poisoning of Capt. Hall as charges specifically made by Tyson. The party are much disturbed by the idea which Tyson advanced, that the separation from the party on the ice-floe was intentional. This feeling has sprung up since the Buddington party learned of the statements made by the Tyson party. Although the prominent men of the expedition, before their separation, were not in accord, the crew were not influenced by their divisions, and didn't champion any one.

The examination of Capt. Buddington, of the Polaris, was commenced at the Navy-Yard to-day, by the Secretary of the Navy.

CRIME.

Fatal Affray Between Coal-Miners in LaSalle, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 12.—A fatal shooting affray occurred in this city this evening. George Houghton and Peter Murphy, coal-miners, were intoxicated, and had a quarrel in the street. Murphy rushed at Houghton, when the latter drew a weapon and shot him twice in the breast. The victim expired within ten minutes. Houghton was immediately arrested, and locked up in the calaboose. A large crowd of miners have gathered at the place of the shooting, and there is considerable talk about lynching the murderer.

LATER.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 12, 10 p. m.—Indications of a determination on the part of a large number of citizens to lynch the murderer became so apparent that Mayor Duncan appealed to the LaSalle Light Guards to arm and help preserve order. About 20 of that organization have armed themselves, and now stand guard in defense of the jail. It is hoped, and pretty generally believed, that law and order will prevail.

Suicide in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WANATAH, Ind., Oct. 12.—The body of an old German resident of this place named Fred Freshbar was found in the woods to-day with the front part of his head entirely blown off. He left home early this morning with his gun, as was supposed to go hunting, but evidently for the purpose of committing suicide. He had been dependent on his friends for a number of years. A recent quarrel, which ended in his being thrown out of their house, is supposed to be the cause of the rash act.

Death From Self-Inflicted Wounds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 12.—Michael Collins, who attempted to commit suicide last week at Decorah, died last night from the effects of the wounds. He was given to intoxication, which was probably the cause of the rash act.

The Ku-Klux Outrage in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Frankfort, Ky., says the examining trial of the parties concerned in the assault upon Mrs. Buntyn's house was held to-day. Mrs. Buntyn and her daughter—the principal witnesses—were absent, and the trial has been postponed till Wednesday.

It is said that the ladies have been deterred by threats made by the Ku-Klux from appearing against them. Ira Julian, the Commonwealth Attorney, announces his intention to protect these ladies, and prosecute the assailants to the utmost extent of the law.

POLITICAL.

A Rousing Anti-Monopolist Meeting at Des Moines.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Oct. 11.—The Anti-Monopoly meeting this afternoon was the largest political gathering held in this city this year. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. J. G. Vale, Anti-Monopoly candidate for Governor, and the Hon. Fred O'Donnell, of Dubuque. Mr. Vale spoke of the object, necessity, and mission of the new party, and defined wherein it differs from the present plan, claiming that the new party was founded on new issues, and not engaged in waging war upon questions long since settled. In regard to railroad legislation the speaker said he believed in taxing railroad property the same as other property. Congress would get more on its hands than it could possibly care for if it undertook to control all the railroads of the country. Congress should regulate commerce between the States, but should not attempt to interfere until the State had exhausted its power. He condemned the salary-steal, and made a statement of the amount paid by farmers to these willing thieves. In relation to the charges made against him, the speaker said politicians had come to an alarming condition when they undertook to gain confidence for themselves by maligning others. In conclusion, the speaker said he had never sought office, but would accept one when offered by a great people.

Mr. O'Donnell reviewed at some length the policy of the Administration, and the grievances which the people complain of. The people care not for Pacific Railroad swindles, but complain of the Representatives of the country being sold for the small sum of $5,000 to $10,000. The Credit-Mobilier investigation was a farce, and stamped the party controlling it with disgrace. He denounced back and forward-pay alike. The tariff laws are inconsistent, and operate unequally. He deprecated the attempt made by opponents to raise the question of State rights. He believed States should control and regulate railroads within their boundaries. He did not believe in waiting until Congress should get together and fix up the whole thing. Congress should protect the people against the encroachments of roads under its control. The charge that Anti-Monopolists were making war against railroads is unjust. Anti-Monopolists propose to have a change in this matter. We want a law that will regulate freights and railroads, and, if we cannot get a perfect law, will do like the original settlers of Connecticut, who met and resolved that they would be governed by the laws of God until they could get time to make better laws. The railroads get too much of the farmers' produce. They are afraid to declare 20 and 25 per cent dividend, so they water their stock, and declare dividends of half the amount. He closed by declaring the Anti-Monopoly candidates to be honest, meek, and deserving of the suffrages of an honest people.

Large Gathering of Anti-Monopolists in Henry County, Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MT. PLEASANT, Iowa, Oct. 11.—The Anti-Monopolists of Henry County assembled at the fair grounds, in this city, to-day, to the number of 3,000 to 4,000, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the farmers and defeating monopolies. S. M. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Farmers' Association of Illinois, was the principal orator, and, after the applause his presence on the stand had created had subsided, he was introduced by J. M. Holland, and proceeded to discuss the live issues of the day. The former, he proved, has, under the present management of things, no voice whatever in the price of the products of his labor. The railway monopolies oppress the farmer. They regulate the price of his grain. They change at will the price of all his products, as they also increase his taxes, and statistics show how fruitless have been his attempts and his appeals to his party to relieve him of his overburdened taxes. Let every farmer wake up to the situation, and let all everywhere unite in one grand invincible crusade against monopoly and extortion.

Mr. Smith said: The situation is deplorable, and you know it too well, but its reason and cause may not be so apparent. It is simply this: Because the farmers too long have thought that God Almighty had degraded them to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. Reformation must come from outside all sects and parties, and a change must be made in office only when the whole people will be benefited. He spoke at length on the evils of the tariff, and proved that the principles of Republican Government have been forgotten. He dealt with ungloved hands with the salary-grabbers, and closed amid the most enthusiastic applause. He gave us an able speech, which will sensibly affect the fortunes of the so-called Republican party, and do much toward advancing the cause of anti-monopoly in Henry County.

The Hon. R. L. Woodworth, of California, and Gen. Dodge, of Burlington, also delivered eloquent addresses of an hour's length.

To-night the largest hall in town is packed with earnest, intelligent men listening to addresses from Miss Julia Garretson, one of Henry County's farmer's daughters, Gen. Dodge, and other eminent speakers. Everywhere the tide is setting strongly in favor of anti-monopoly, and a record will be made next Tuesday of which Reform and Henry County need not be ashamed.

Anti-Monopoly Nominations in Sangamon County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 11.—In accordance with a call numerously-signed, the Anti-Monopolists of this county met in convention at Harmonia Hall at 10 o'clock to-day and passed a resolution declaring opposition to monopolies, denouncing the salary-grab, favoring a more liberal homestead law, asking the issue of a billion of greenbacks, announcing their independence of party, and, finally, as it now turns out, to defeat a plan arranged by the Democrats to capture the Convention, a resolution was passed declaring it inexpedient to nominate a ticket, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Convention again assembled according to a secret understanding at 2 o'clock this afternoon and nominated the following ticket: Dr. Bernard Steeve, County Judge; William Bartie, County Clerk; R. W. Diller, County Treasurer; Miss Bettie Lewis, Superintendent of Schools. The gentlemen are representative men of high character, and the lady will be absolutely invincible in the race. The ticket is regarded as a strong one by everybody, and bets are offered that it will carry the county.

Knox County Bolters Nominate a Ticket.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 11—The bolters from the regular Farmers' and Workingmen's Convention of two weeks ago, held their Convention in this place to-day. They claim to represent the interests of the simon pure farmers of Knox County. Only a small number were present, and these were so divided that it was with difficulty that they could nominate any candidate, nearly every man either wishing an office or having some favorite to bring before the Convention. After considerable debate, they at last got at business. Commissioners were appointed, reports read, and a long list of resolutions passed, and the following ticket put into the field: County Judge, R. W. Miles; County Clerk, N. M. Sikes; County Treasurer, Daniel Robson; County Superintendent of Schools, C. S. Babb. The Convention was controlled by persons who, failing to run the regular Convention, got up a side-show for their own amusement.

The Reform Movement Among the Lawyers of Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Another meeting of the members of the Bar intent on reform was held yesterday, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee, to be composed of the former Committee of Five, with the addition of four other gentlemen of the bar, consisting in all of nine persons, be created to confer with a committee of the Law Association, with a view to the suggestion of a plan to effect the purposes contemplated in the call of this meeting.

After the adoption of this resolution, the meeting adjourned. It is strange, yet true, that almost all these gentlemen are as guilty as those whom they wish to brand. It is significant that none of them dare impeach openly any of his confreres, for, though they talk about the disreputable practice of leaguing with court officers and policemen to secure business, yet some of those loudest in their denunciation have for years been paying gratuities to these officers for sending them clients.

The Virginia Election.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Virginia Conservatives claim that they will carry the State in the ensuing election by from thirty to fifty thousand majority. The Radicals virtually give up the State, but hope to keep the Conservative majority within about ten thousand. The only hope the Radicals entertain of carrying the State is that some unforseen favorable circumstance or occurrence will present itself prior to the election.

The Grangers' Movement at the East.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The Farmers' Granges in New Hampshire and this State are increasing. Efforts are making in the farming districts all over New England to create a general interest in the movement. A grange was formed in Ware, in this State, a few days ago. Next week a large grange meeting will be held in Danvers, a shoe town in Essex County, and the General Deputy, J. C. Abbott, will lend the influence of his presence at the gathering.

The Political Outlook in Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 12.—Politics are very lively, and growing more and more confused. The new Independent ticket, put in the field three days ago, will draw a heavy vote, and there is no telling the result. John Sherman spoke to a large crowd in the park last night, and considerable enthusiasm was shown, for the first time during the campaign.

St. Paul City Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 11.—The Democratic-Liberal Convention to-day, nominated Dr. Stewart, present incumbent, Grant Republican, for Mayor, and also gave two-fifths vote to another Republican for Treasurer. The other city and county nominees are Liberals and Democrats, mostly present incumbents.

Michigan Congressional Nominations.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11.—The Republican Convention of Allegan County, yesterday, resolved unanimously for the Hon. William B. Williams for Congress, for the Fifth District, to succeed the Hon. W. D. Foster.

The Tammany Hall Democracy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Tammany Hall Judiciary Convention met this afternoon to confer with other Democratic organizations, and secure, if possible, a unity of action in nominations.

Movements of Gov. Noyes, of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—Judge Noyes, after making his speech last night in reply to charges by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, took rooms at the Burnet House, where he will remain till Wednesday morning.

Resolutions of the Grangers of Le Sueur County, Minn.

At the quarterly session of the County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry of Le Sueur County, Minn., held on the 7th inst., the following resolutions, with others, were adopted:

WHEREAS, To keep the Patrons' ball a-rolling, to speak when duty calls, and to secure uniformity of action of the Granges composing this Council; be it

Resolved, That we believe it to be our duty to make all party obligations subservient to our own interests; to put our voice where they will do the most good; to benefit ourselves the most. To this end we are in favor of being represented in our next Legislature by good, competent, honest, worthy men, of thought and influence, who are in hearty accord with the Anti-Monopoly movement. To such only do we pledge our best and most earnest efforts, and our suffrages. That we look with suspicion upon men seeking office. That our Order is not for sale. And, if there can be found any one so devoid of decency, who has joined us for the sake of office, we will plow him in so deep that any resurrection will be utterly hopeless.

Resolved, That, as extravagance has nearly bankrupted the nation, we are in favor of making a political funeral of all Congressmen, including the President, that do not pay back their "back-pay," and at an early day repeal that unjust law. That the salaries of all officers, including our own county, be such as will reasonably compensate the incumbents for the services actually rendered; no more nor no less. We strongly protest against being taxed to support style in our public servants. That the growing wants of our young State demand annual sessions of the Legislature to protect the people against moneyed monopolies. That our next Representatives be requested to use their influence to abolish the offices of Insurance and Railroad Commissioners, as useless and expensive.

Resolved, That we regard the act of the Directors of certain railroads in advancing the tariff on our products, at the present time, and under all circumstances, as extortionate, oppressive, piratical, and downright robbery,—a challenge to the Patrons to do their worst. As they have thrown down the gauntlet, the Patrons take it up; and, equipped with David's victorious armor, are stepping to the front to meet these railroad Goliahs.

Resolved, That we regard the present rich men's panic,—the toppling of fictitious railroad-stocks,—as the dawn of a glorious day for the agricultural masses. And, when our Legislatures will still further set to toppling all "watered stocks," when hard-pan is at last found, when these soulless corporations are made to obey the law, then will the producers throughout the land have cause to rejoice.

WASHINGTON.

The Chief-Justiceship—Minor Matters.

APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The President this morning appointed Oscar A. Fryers United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, vice Mobey resigned.

SENATOR CONKLING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A Washington dispatch says, on the authority of Senator Cameron, that Senator Conkling will not accept the office of Chief Justice, if it is tendered to him by the President; that he proposes to retire from political life at the end of his Senatorial term, and devote himself in future to the practice of the law and to making a fortune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The President having been asked a question to-day in relation to the Chief Justiceship, replied that he had consulted with no one as to a selection, and repeated what he heretofore said, namely, that in making a choice he would look to the interests of the country at large, and endeavor to make one which would be generally acceptable.

THE FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

The Postmaster-General has established a free delivery system for Lafayette, Ind., with four carriers.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—PROBABILITIES FOR MONDAY—In the Southern States, clear or partly clear weather, with light northerly winds. For Southern Florida, northeasterly winds and possibly light rain. For the Middle States, rising barometer, northerly winds backing to west, lower temperature, and clear or clearing weather. For New England, rising barometer, cloudy, and possibly rainy weather, low temperature, and northwesterly winds, increasing possibly to brisk. For the Lower Lakes, northwest winds, backing to southwest and southeast, with rising temperature and cloudy or partly cloudy weather. The storm centre in the Northwest will probably extend eastward over Lake Superior, with diminishing intensity. For the Upper Lakes, fresh to brisk southerly winds, falling barometer, and cloudy weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	29.67	50	S., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Chicago....	30.15	48	S., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Cleveland ..	30.13	49	N. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati..	30.23	49	N. W., light.	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne ..	30.02	53	S. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.76	59	S., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.13	41	W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Davenport .	30.10	51	S. W., light.	.....	Clear.
Escanaba...	30.02	48	S., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.12	51	S., fresh.	.....	Clear.
La Crosse..	30.05	51	S. E., fresh.	.....	Thret'ning.
Milwaukee	30.16	45	S., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Marquette..	29.99	45	S., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Omaha.....	29.75	60	S., brisk.	.....	Clear.
St. Paul....	29.82	52	S. E., brisk.	.....	Fair.
Toledo.....	30.15	44	S. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Yankton....	29.74	64	S. W., brisk.	.....	Clear.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Arrived—Steamships City of Limerick, City of Paris, Italy, Parthia, and Baltic, from Liverpool.

ALBANY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—BEEVES—The market this week has been rather a disastrous one, at least sluggish and straggling. The receipts were the largest on record, reaching over 700 car-loads, or 12,000 head of cattle. There has been a fair attendance of local and country dealers who wanted cattle, but they would not purchase at the prices asked. The quality of cattle was fair, but the market was overstocked. Consequently there was a decline of ¾@¾c ℔, for it would not pay to keep cattle over or send them forward to be sold on commission. There was a good attendance of buyers from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Brighton during the week. Prices for the week were: Premium, $6.75@7.00; extra, $6.25@6.50; first quality, $5.75@6.25; second quality, $5.00@5.50; third quality, $4.20@4.50; inferior, $2.00@3.00.

MILCH COWS—There were very few in the market; quotations at $35.00@65.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts about 13,500 head; quality very fair. Sheep were quoted at 4½@5c per ℔, and lambs at 5½@6c.

HOGS—Are in more demand, and purchasers are numerous. The price was 5¼@5½c per ℔.

A BLOODY FIGHT.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a party of six young men engaged in a fight on the sidewalk in front of No. 13 Hope street. The cause of the fight was a dispute about the payment of some beer,—a drink that had been used so freely that not one of the party could have told himself from somebody else. The fight was a desperate one, and lasted for some time. When it was stopped by two police-officers, Richard Liston was found to have been stabbed in the head, and John Hasting had received a severe cut in his left side, while every one of the participants was more or less punished. The wounded men were taken to their homes and attended by physicians. Hasting's wound was pronounced to be serious. Mike Leonard and John Ready were arrested, and locked up at the Twelfth Street Station. Justice Scully will tell them what it shall cost them to be concerned in a stabbing affray, this morning.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

At 1 o'clock this morning Officer Hopping, of the Twenty-second Street Station, attempted to arrest a rough named James McBride, for knocking a man down with a slung-shot. McBride resisted and ran away, when the officer shot him in the left thigh. He was taken to the County Hospital.

Mr. Sumner.

Boston Correspondence Springfield Republican.

Mr. Sumner has made up his mind not to go upon the platform as a lecturer, traveling to all points of the compass, and speaking four or five nights in the week, from Boston to St. Louis, and from Oct. 20 to Thanksgiving. He will thus avoid the labor of preparing his lecture on "the Unity of the Republic," as well as the fatigue of delivering it, and will reserve himself for the work of the long session, and for the completion of his volumes, of which the tenth is now begun, the eighth finished, and the ninth in press. He gives up his expectation of lecturing because his friends, almost without exception, urge him not to run the risk of the effect on his health, and in order to make sure that his works will be completed and published during his lifetime. The task of preparing a volume for the press is no slight one, so much labor does Mr. Sumner expend on his introductions and annotations. Whoever visits him at his rooms in Bowdoin square will generally find him with the volumes of the *Congressional Globe* open or close at hand—most of his later speeches being reported there, with the circumstances of the debate, etc. He makes use, also, of copious scrap-books, made up from the newspapers and containing the current history of his two-and-twenty years in the Senate, of which he is now the senior member; and consults, also, hundreds of volumes before completing one of his own. He regards his books as *memoires pour servir*, as the French say, and is making them as perfect as he can for the future historian and student of history. By the time he reaches his controversy with Gen. Grant and his dependents, that, also, will have become history, and there will probably be little need to revise the judgment passed by Sumner on the present Administration. His opinion about it has in no respect changed, so so far as I can learn, nor does he expect much better statesmanship from it in the future than it has shown in the past. With Vice-President Wilson his relations are friendly, without being so cordial as they were at one period. His health continues to improve. He will probably remain in Boston for a month or two now. The occasion of Mr. Sumner's introducing Edward Jenkins, Tuesday night, was the absence of Mr. Wilson, who was to perform that service for Mr. Redpath. Our Senator did it very handsomely, and was received by the audience in the most flattering manner. Indeed, his hold upon the people of the State seems as strong now as ever, judging by the way they greet him. He went to Concord yesterday, more especially to hear Mr. Emerson, for whom he has a great admiration, but also to see the new library, having always an interest in such things. Senator Boutwell was not there, being engaged at a farmers' festival in Leominster.

Six new streets in Leipsig are to be named after the composers Bach, Moscheles, David, Marschner, Hiller, and Hauptmann.

DEATHS.

HERTING—Oct. 12, 1873, Agnes C. Herting, only child of William A. and Julia H. Herting, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 26 days.

Funeral notice in to-morrow's paper.

DICKEY—Sunday morning, at the residence of his son-in-law, A. G. Downs, 559 Wabash-av., J. V. Dickey, aged 77.

Funeral Tuesday at 3 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS,

Tuesday Morning, October 14, 1873,

AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK.

Dress Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Splendid line of Gents' Superfine Custom-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Fine assortment of Ladies' Berlin Gloves, and Misses' and Children's Fancy Balmoral Hosiery. Fine line of Feathers, Flowers, Laces, and Dress Trimmings. Knit Goods, Shawls, Nubias, Scarfs, &c. Gents' Fancy Cassimere and Flannel Shirtings. Government Goods, Dress Coats, Cavalry Jackets, Infantry and Cavalry Pants, &c. Gents' Underwear, Jackets, &c. 100 Rolls Superfine Ingrain Carpets. Fancy China and Lava Goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT OUR WEDNESDAY AUCTION SALE,

Of Oct. 15, at 9½ a. m., we shall offer a large invoice of those celebrated CHICAGO-MADE

SUCKER BOOTS.

A large and fine line of other grades of Men's Leather and Wool-lined Boots, and an elegant assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's goods.

Will also close the stock of a Retailer, consisting of a large assortment of very fine goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

142 & 143 Michigan-av.,

(Opposite the Exposition Building).

The entire contents of a large SALOON, doing a good business, to be sold in a lot to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

The Sale of the Four-Story and Basement

Marble Front Building,

With Lot 27x171 Feet,

222 WABASH-AV.,

Postponed from Sept. 29, will be sold

Monday Afternoon, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock,

On the premises. Sale peremptory and without reserve. By order of the Proprietor. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, CARRIAGES, FARM-WAGONS, AND HARNESS, AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 10 a. m., at salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, Oct 16, at 9½ a. m., at salesroom, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON,

AUCTION SALE OF

Dry Goods & Notions,

Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

A fine assortment of seasonable goods in Woolens and Knit Goods. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Peremptory Auction Sale

OF VALUABLE

Inside City Property!

On Monday Afternoon, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock,

ON THE GROUND.

Being lots 7 and 14, in Block 13, and Lot 12, in Block 2, of Duncan's Addition, each 25 feet front by 125 feet deep. Lot No. 11 fronts west on Sangamon-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts. Lot No. 7, east front, on Peoria-st., between Adams and Jackson. Lot 12, Block 2, west front, on Peoria-st., between Monroe and Adams. These lots are centrally located, embracing the most desirable property to be found in the city.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Abstract furnished with each lot.

A deposit of $100 will be required on each lot on day of sale. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Third Annual Sale

AT

NORTH EVANSTON

OF

70 Choice Residence Lots,

AT AUCTION,

ON THE GROUND,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15, 1873.

The lots in this subdivision are 33 feet front by 150 feet deep, and situated near the centre of this beautiful and growing suburb; they front on wide avenues, have good sidewalks, and permanent and substantial improvements are constantly being made.

Together with its other advantages, one great feature of this property is its close proximity to Chicago's beautiful suburb, Evanston. The Northwestern University and Ladies' College are distant only one mile. The [illegible] water improvements now being made by the village of Evanston will undoubtedly be available in a short time to the residents of North Evanston.

Investments in this property will pay better than deposits in Savings Banks, and with perfect security.

A Special Free Train will leave the Northwestern Railway Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 1:30 p. m., returning after the sale.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth down, and balance in 1, 2 and 3 years; or one-eighth down, and balance in monthly payments of $10. Interest at 7 per cent. A deposit of $50 on each lot will be required on the day of sale. The title is perfect and the abstract will be brought down to the day of sale.

Further information and plats can be obtained of the owner, WM. P. THAYER, 141 LaSalle-st., basement, or of ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE,

No. 169 Twenty-eighth-st.,

BETWEEN PORTLAND-AV. AND GARIBALDI-ST., AT AUCTION,

On the premises, on THURSDAY, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock. This Cottage is well built, and nearly new, is in thorough repair, with good barn. Lot, [illegible], has six good rooms. The location on Twenty-eighth-st., between Portland-av. and Garibaldi-st., is very desirable for residence. The neighborhood is good, and surroundings first-class in every respect. The sale will be peremptory. Title perfect. Terms: Purchaser to assume mortgage of $800, due July 1, 1876, at 10 per cent; balance of purchase money, ½ cash, balance in 1 year at 8 per cent interest. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

THE ENTIRELY

NEW COTTAGE HOUSE

With Lot 25x124.8,

No. 290 Portland-av.,

Will be sold at Auction, on the ground, on THURSDAY, Oct. 16, at 4 o'clock. This house is [illegible], contains 6 rooms, and is first-class in every respect, with a good neighborhood, with good surroundings, near church, school, etc., and should command the attention of parties seeking a home. THE TITLE IS PERFECT. Abstract ready. Terms easy, only $500 cash, $500 down August, 1876, balance one and two years at 8 per cent. A deposit of $100 at time of sale. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

$10 Down. $5 a Month.

ANOTHER GREAT EVENING AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT

250 SPLENDID LOTS

LOCATED AT

NORWOOD PARK,

On Thursday and Friday Evenings, Oct. 16 and 17, 1873, at No. 37 West Madison-st. (n. e. cor. Clinton), commencing at half-past 7 p. m.

TERMS OF SALE—Only $10 down and $5 a month on each Lot sold, with 6 per cent interest.

Norwood Park is the highest point around Chicago, is 12 miles, and the Lots offered are all guaranteed to be good, high, and dry. They are near the depot, and in the opinion of real estate experts that the improvements which are about to be made in the immediate vicinity of this property will cause it to advance to five times its present value inside of one year.

It is the last chance that will be offered to secure a splendid Lot at your own price and on your own terms.

For particulars and plats call at our office. The property will be shown free of charge before the day of sale. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 102 Clark-st., Room 6. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Friday's Sale

At our New and Spacious Salesroom,

84 & 86 Randolph-st.,

Consisting of New and Second-hand

FURNITURE,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Lounges, Mirrors, Pictures, and a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods, etc.,

On FRIDAY, Oct. 17, at 9 1-2 o'clock. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock,

A Nearly New Billiard Table,

With Balls complete. Sold by order of Geo. W. [illegible], Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AUCTION

250 LOTS

AT AUCTION.

Exchange your bank account for a lot at

RIDGELAWN.

The first sale by AUCTION at this new and rapidly-improving suburb will take place on the ground, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1873, at 2:30 O'Clock.

Since this property has been on the market a large number of lots have been sold at private sale, and now an opportunity will be offered to buy at auction, and at your own price.

RIDGELAWN is situated [illegible] between Norwood Park and Park Ridge (and formerly known as [illegible]), on the C. & N. W. R. R., being on high ground, 25 FEET ABOVE CHICAGO, thus affording good drainage. The natural scenery is not surpassed by that of any of the many suburban towns surrounding this city. [illegible] are fine; sidewalks are being laid around the entire property; streets all graded; shade trees are being set out along every street, making this one of the most desirable suburban towns. [illegible] trains daily, with ample railroad facilities, only 35 minutes' ride, with only EIGHT trains from the city each day, and, by a charter from the railroad company, a train to stop at the station. [illegible] ample water, with pipes, which will supply PURE WATER in abundance, without cost to the purchaser. Schools, churches, stores, etc., are conveniently near.

Altogether, RIDGELAWN offers more attractions to parties seeking a pleasant home near Chicago, where you can have all the conveniences of city life with the fresh country air.

THE TITLE TO THIS PROPERTY IS PERFECT. Printed abstracts furnished each purchaser.

TERMS EASY, one-quarter cash; balance in one, two, and three years, with interest at 8 per cent, or the whole until paid, or 10 per cent discount for ALL CASH.

A DEPOSIT of $25 required on each lot at time of sale.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Northwestern Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 1 o'clock, returning immediately after sale.

For further information, plats, etc., apply to CHANDLER & KELLOGG, 225 Madison-st., or of ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By HODGES & CO.

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

239 West Tyler-st., Above Hoyne,

GENTEEL FURNITURE at auction, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 10 a. m., consisting of one fine [illegible] parlor suite, English body Brussels carpets, [illegible] black marble-top chamber set, book-case, [illegible], kitchen furniture in use less than 1 year; [illegible] complete. Sale positive and without reserve. [illegible] is going abroad. HODGES & CO.